Voting of Demands for Grants.

6. XXVII—Public Works—Rs. 15,90,142 (*contd*).

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Before we pass on to the next demand, we want some information. In very many cases of new roads the mileage is not given. 5 (a). The mileage of the proposed road is not given in the schedule, (Appendix page 2) and similarly Nos. 12, 19, 25, 26. Of these, it only says a new road is to be opened. We do not know how many miles, how many furlongs and how many yards. It is most essential just to have an idea of how many miles we are going to get by the new opening of the roads.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I can give you that information.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Thank you. 19 and 20. Opening of roads from Chalakkudi Railway Station Is the balance to be spent in 1106? The original estimate is not given there.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The estimate has not been prepared.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Will the balance come to 10 thousand rupees?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—It may come to more.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—We must have some idea of what amount will have to be sanctioned this year and what amount next year. It is a vague statement. Will the balance be spent in the year 1106?

President.—Is there any doubt as to the utility of the road?

Dr. A. G. Menon.—No, Sir. We must know how many thousands of rupees we are going to spend for a certain road and the exact mileage. If 20 thousand rupees for 2 miles of road, we can understand the nature of the road. This is only for information and for future guidance.

President.—Is it possible to give exactly the figures and the mileage?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The exact mileage of No. 19 I can give now. I can give the approximate mileage. It has not been surveyed.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Before it is surveyed a lump sum is asked for, and we are to sanction the lump sum without knowing the exact amount.

President.—This will have to be put off till construction.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The approximate cost for it is Rs. 42,000.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—How many miles?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—4½ miles.

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President.—There is a bridge also.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—A *thodu*.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Now we will be in a position to understand.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—In the previous years we were giving only this information.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—We are growing wiser, Sir.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—If you want any further information, we can take your views and furnish the information hereafter. We cannot anticipate your wishes in all cases.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—And another is, special renewals to roads are given in each Taluk. Is it an extra provision for future contingencies ?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—No. The renewals to roads come under annual maintenance.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Special renewals also ?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—They do not come under them. There are two funds for maintenance of roads, communication maintenance and special renewals. The amounts under the former head are spent every year on the road. If in addition to that work we find extra renewals have to be done, we do so from funds provided for special renewals.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—You have made special allotments for each taluk not for special roads.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The special renewal fund for each taluk will be distributed later on. This will be done in the course of the year. In fact the special renewal works cannot be foreseen at the time when the budget is prepared.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Then coming to the acquisition of site for the Girls' School at Chittur, who is the officer who has selected the site ?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—It is the local Headmaster, and then I myself went there and the Diwan himself went there.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Did any of you take the opinion of the people of the place ?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The Headmaster was specially asked to do it.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Did he take any opinion ?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Yes.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—What was his report ?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The site he mentioned was the best.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Was he previously instructed to consult the local men ?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Local men are never unanimous in these cases.

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Dr. A. G. Menon.—There are two Members for the Chittur constituency. I would have come, if you had but posted a card. Even if I did not come, Mr. Eachara Menon was there and none of us was consulted. Was there a public meeting ?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—There was a public meeting on this. He was instructed to consult local men. I did not mention any individual.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Of course he is one of the public and of course being a Member of this House the Headmaster has every right to go and see him first.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I may say that the site is not finally decided upon.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—There was a petition to the Diwan. Have you changed your attitude ?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—We have not decided. That petition is under inquiry.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—May I understand that you will change it?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Due consideration will be given. It is under inquiry.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—The Headmistress should have been consulted.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Are you going to accept these grievances ?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The petition has been forwarded for inquiry so that the matter has not been decided at all.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—We will have no chances too ? Will you give us a definite answer ?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The last petition will be duly inquired into. No decision will be made until every aspect of the matter is considered.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Of course you will call for our criticisms about the selection of the site, at least my criticisms.

Rao Sahib Mr C. Matthai.—Yes.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—I shall place them before you when the cut motions come, Sir.

President.—When the second inquiry is ordered, the officer will be instructed to consult such and such persons of the public of those parts.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Who all will be consulted ? Who are those persons ?

President.—You yourself may be consulted.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—I am going to place my proposals in the Council.

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Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Before we decide upon the site we will write to the Members here, and I shall myself come there once more.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—I am ready to place my opinion on the point when my cut motions come up for your guidance.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Before the final decision is arrived at, we will write to you or I shall come.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—No. 193. 'Shifting the Maharaja's College to Anappara'. Three lakhs have been provided. May I know how much of this is to be spent on buildings proper, how much for the land acquisition, what amount for the College proper, and how much for the Professors' quarters, how much for the students' quarters?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I will give you an approximate idea. Residential accommodation for 400 students is proposed. That will cost about Rs. 2½ lakhs, and then there are Laboratories for Physics, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany. That will cost Rs. 80 thousand. Two lecture halls for English, History, Mathematics, which will cost about Rs 80 thousand, and the library will cost Rs. 35 thousand. A few lecture halls for Physics, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany will cost Rs. 38 thousand, and staff-quarters for five Professors, Rs. 25 thousand, to the Principal, Rs. 10 thousand, Assistant Professors, Rs. 42 thousand, Tutors, also Rs. 42 thousand. Water supply and electric fittings, Rs. 1 lakh and 50 thousand.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—Of which 3 lakhs is proposed to be spent now.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Here it is stated for increased accommodation. Is it not understood that at present the Girls' School is located in the present building?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—That is what I said. The site has not been decided upon.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Additional accommodation is to be provided for the Girls' School. The present accommodation is not sufficient and it may be extended or lands may be acquired again and a new place put up.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The question of increased accommodation arises because accommodation is insufficient. That is liable to misconception. It only means this. The raising of the standard of the school has made the present accommodation inadequate.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—New High School?

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—On a point of information. In answer to question No. 501 of the last session Government had promised to consider the improvement of the Aylur road

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and to place the same under the D. P. W. I would like to know whether the Government has considered over this matter.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—It is at present under the maintenance of the Panchayats, I believe.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—My question was 'whether the Government would place the same under the D. P. W.' Government has promised to consider about the Thalavattampara road.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Generally the policy of the Government is not to take up small roads. If the efficiency of the roads is unsatisfactory, I suppose the Panchayat Department will improve their condition.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—I want to bring this to the attention of the Government simply because, considering the traffic, improvements are needed to the traffic localities.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—It is a matter of opinion. We are continually improving the roads.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—'No. 88. Chalakkudi Feeder road.' May I know whether it is that road running between Chalakkudi Railway Station and the workshop there? Is it connected with the Tramway line?

Mr. V. K. Aravin daksha Menon.—Yes.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—Is it to broaden that road or only to maintain it just as it is? Because as a matter of fact two cannot go there since it is a narrow one.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I have not thought about it. I shall see about it

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja—228. 'Constructing lines for the Police in certain stations'. May I know whether the Government have decided whether the Police lines are to be constructed? And the approximate cost is 1 lakh 60 thousand rupees. It seems to be a big amount.

President.—You want Police stations in all places.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Suppose I read my letter to the Government in this connection. "With reference to Diwan's Proceedings regarding providing lines for Police stations and outposts, I have the honour to report that the cost of putting up buildings are as under :—The number of men requiring accommodation has been ascertained from the Police Commissioner. At Erumapatti—two blocks for one head constable and 4 men including a well, a latrine and three rooms—Rs. 4,080; at Chelakkara as above Rs. 4,080; at Trippunittura—one block for one Sub-Inspector, two blocks for two head constables, 13 blocks for 27 men, latrine, well, etc., Rs. 21,185; at Ooraka n one block for one Sub-Inspector, one head constable, Rs. 11,560; at Chittur, Rs. 19,150; at Nemmara, Rs. 11,460; at Tattamangalam, Rs. 8,560; at Chalakkudi, Rs. 4,080; at Vadakkancheri, Rs. 15,460. The land acquisition charges are not taken into account."

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Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—273, 'Pallisseri diversion of the Karuvannur scheme.' Is that diversion below the Palakkadavu?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Yes, the diversion at Kottikal, the same thing.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—It is said that 44 thousand is already spent, or is proposed to be spent. Has it been already spent?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—That was a mistake. That figure there is a mistake.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Nothing has been spent? May I know whether there is any reason why only this small allotment of 5 thousand is made this year when the amount of estimate is a lakh and 45 thousand?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—At the time of preparing these budget figures our idea was to effect this diversion; but investigation and final report were not ready. When that was finally done, it was thought that the diversion can very well be delayed. We are to be sure that this canal is going to do good to the country. Unless that is done, we thought it unnecessary to start this work.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—You have been carrying on investigations for very nearly two years.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Last one and a half years, and even two years is not a long period. We found that the lands at Parappukkara, Thottipal and Muriyad villages were not affected by floods in the last 5 years. These lands used to be affected during the previous years, that is, before the Enamakkal Dam was constructed. We have information from the Land Revenue Department that after 1099 there was no failure of crops in these areas.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—272. May I know whether the estimate for opening a canal from Muriyad to Kakkathurutti is ready?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Estimates are under preparation.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Not yet ready?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—But then the scheme was originally investigated once and the preliminary estimates are ready, and they are considered satisfactory. It is only the final estimates that we are now preparing.

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Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—What will be the approximate cost?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—About 3 lakhs of rupees.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—When was the inquiry made? How long is it since the previous inquiry was made?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—That was about 10 years ago.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—So you now act according to the result of that inquiry? No inquiry has been made in recent years?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—No. But then the inquiry was almost completed.

Mr. T. K. Nayar.—44. 'Communications Original.' An amount is here budgetted for a foot-bridge over the canal, when we want a road there, and people have sent representations for so many years to the Panchayat also. Now Rs. 800 has been provided for constructing a foot-bridge.

President.—What is it that you want?

Mr. T. K. Nayar.—A cartable road.

President.—Will it come up to the temple or beyond that also?

Mr. T. K. Nayar.—Up to the temple.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—I think it will extend up to Methugu also to the British frontier.

President.—It is a public road.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—That is the way to Ottappalam.

Mr. T. K. Nayar.—We can go up to Ottappalam. There is another proposal to construct one to the forests. It is somewhere there they are constructing a road.

President.—The question is whether the road we are going to construct from Venganellore, whether that will be a convenient road to Methugu forests.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—That is the road.

Mr. K. Ramunni Menon.—It is convenient.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—It is the most convenient and the shortest. It will be about 3 miles.

President.—But there are the paddy fields.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Only in certain places. The rest are forests.

Mr. T. K. Nayar.—The major portion passes through paddy fields.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—181. 'Sanitary arrangement in the Ernakulam General Hospital.' What are these arrangements?

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Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—At present the sanitary arrangements to the General Hospital are very unsatisfactory.

Dr. A.G. Menon.—The Chief Medical Officer was telling that it was boasted of as the best in the world.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Not at all. Not in sanitary arrangements.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—You did not say that.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—193. May I know when the Government passed final orders with reference to the shifting to Anappara?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Some months ago, I think.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—Will the Hon'ble Member read out the Proceedings?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I have not got it here.

Mr.K.P. Kannan Nayar.—I have got a cut motion on that.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—My office does not happen to be in Ernakulam.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Have the Government decided to shift the College?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Otherwise it would not have been provided for in the budget.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—There is a section in favour of that already.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—20.'Electric scheme.' There was already an investigation during the time of Mr. Bhore.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—There are two kinds of investigations, preliminary investigation and investigation just before the work is started, and it is for the investigation of the latter to start work and prepare estimates.

Mr.P.Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—46.Which is that road?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The road from 12/2 of Shoranur road.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—There is the Panchayat road from Shoranur road to Machad. Is it anything new?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I think it is the same road.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Can I take it as the same road?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Yes.

President.—Is this the road we talked of in the Finance Committee?

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Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The Member for Vadakkancheri wants it from the Vadakkancheri town. I shall consider it.

President.—That is a road from the Ottupara side. There is already a foot-bridge.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—But he wants it from near the Railway Station.

President.—That is Enkakkad, a little to the north of the Vadakkancheri bridge.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—There is a Panchayat foot-bridge already there.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I shall consider that matter.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—81. 'Maintenance.' I find Trippunittura Town road. Does it include the road inside the fort also ?

President.—There was an assurance by this House that the road inside the fort will be maintained by the Devaswams and not from the public fund because it is not accessible to all people.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—This road included all the roads inside the fort.

President.—Can we reasonably spend on the roads which are not open to the public ?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—As far as the present policy is concerned, those roads are also used by a section of the people.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Why not throw open to all ?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Custom is against it.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—There was an assurance from the President that no money will be spent. We stand on tha assurance.

President.—I mean to say in respect of the roads in the Irinjalakkuda Nada and the fort roads I said that no public money will be spent. For those roads funds must be found from other sources. In view of that assurance it is not justifiable to spend any money on that. Why not we keep up that assurance? Try to get from Palace or Devaswams.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I shall transfer to Devaswams. I shall differentiate between the roads that go into the fort and outside the fort.

President.—That assurance must be kept up.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—We are not particular on that assurance. It is enough if it is thrown open. Even the Hill Palace

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is accessible to everybody. Why not that road? To meet the expenditure from Devaswams will not solve that question. That does not mean anything. I am not particular about the adjustment.

President.—It is contended on principle that no Government money should be spent on roads which are not open to the public—all classes of the public. It was upon principle that we were contending. If that is so, we should not spend.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—That will not be a remedy. That will be only an answer.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—75. 'Temporary Establishment.' In 1104 the number of hands was 18, in 1105 there are 23. What is the reason for the increase?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Because the duration of the work in the mechanical section which has caused many complaints has increased considerably and it was thought necessary to have more hands. That explains for the small increase of 5 men in that section.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—I should like to know whether the Government can give this House an assurance that, when the College is shifted to Anappara, they will also include agricultural education as part of it.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—That assurance has already been given. That is already before the College Committee. That assurance I gave the other day. As soon as we settle about the First Grade College, the next thing to be settled is the Agricultural one. We, the Diwan and myself, visited the Farm the other day. We have a short cut.

President.— It has an easy connection with the Trichur Farm. Any information on any more points? We will begin the consideration of the cut motions.

Motion No. 1.

Civil Engineering.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,836 for subordinate Executive Staff, etc., by Rs. 540.*

President.—The first motion stands in the name of Mr. Salem. He is absent.

Hence the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 2.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 89,237 for establishment by Re. 1.*

President.—Next, Mr. K. T. Mathew.

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മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. ടി. മാത്യു.—ഈ നിയമസഭ തുടങ്ങിയമുതൽക്കു തന്നെ ഗവൺമെണ്ടു റോഡുകൾ എല്ലാജാതിമതസ്ഥർക്കും തുറന്നു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പല പ്രമേയങ്ങളും ഇവിടെ കൊണ്ടുവരികയും പാസ്സാക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഗവൺമെണ്ടു് ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലെന്നു വ്യസനപൂർവ്വം പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ സംഗതി വളരെ ആവശ്യമുള്ളതാണു്. എല്ലാവർക്കും സന്തോഷകരമായ വിധത്തിൽ ഇതു തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തണം. എല്ലാ ജാതിമതസ്ഥന്മാരും കൊടുക്കുന്നപണംകൊണ്ടു ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള റോഡുകൾ പ്രത്യേകം ചിലരുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനു മാത്രമായിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതു തീരെ തെറ്റാണു്. പ്രജകളുടെ പണം പൊതുസ്വത്താണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന റോഡുകൾ എല്ലാവരും ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനായി അനുവദിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

ഈ വഴികളിൽകൂടി നടക്കുവാൻ പട്ടി, പൂച്ച, പന്നി, നായ ഇവക്കൊന്നും തടസ്ഥമില്ല. രാമൻ, കൃഷ്ണൻ എന്നെല്ലാം ഈശ്വരന്റെ പേർ ഉള്ള മനുഷ്യർക്കാണു് തടസ്ഥമുള്ളതു. ഇതു ഏറ്റവും നിന്ദ്യാസൂചകമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്. ഈ അസമത ജനങ്ങൾ എങ്ങിനെ സഹിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നാണു് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു. പ്രജകൾക്കു് മഹാരാജാവു് തിരുമനസ്സിലെ അടുക്കൽ പോകുന്നതിനു അനുവാദമുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ പോകുന്നതിനുള്ള വഴി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനു അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവൺമെണ്ടു വേണ്ടതു കാലതാമസംകൂടാതെ പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ഞങ്ങൾ എല്ലായ്പോഴും ഇങ്ങിനെവാദിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് അങ്ങേക്കു ഈഷ്യ തോന്നരുതു്. ഞാൻ വാദിക്കുന്നതു ബ്രാഹ്മണർക്കുവേണ്ടിയാണു്. എന്തെന്നാൽ അനീതി ഏല്ക്കുന്നവനോളം ഏല്പിക്കുന്നവനും ദോഷമുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈഴവരുടേയും മറ്റും മാത്രംകായ്മയായി എടുക്കേണ്ട. രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ പൊതുവെ ആവശ്യമാണു്. വാലന്മാർക്കു ഒരു ഹോസ്റ്റൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. പി. കറുപ്പൻ മഹാരാജാവിനെ വളരെ കൊച്ചുമുമ്പെ ചെന്നുകണ്ടപ്പോൾ അവിടുന്നുപോദിച്ചതു ജാതിതിരിച്ചു ഹോസ്റ്റലുകൾ എന്തിനാണെന്നും ഒരു പട്ടർ വെച്ചു എല്ലാവർക്കും വിളമ്പുന്ന ഒരു ഹോസ്റ്റൽപോരെ എന്നുമാണു പോദിച്ചതു. മഹാരാജാവിനു അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ അനുകൂലാഭിപ്രായമാണു്. കസ്റ്റംസ്സിന്റെപേരും പറഞ്ഞ ഈ പരിഷ്കാരം ഇനി തടഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. ഈ റസല്യൂഷൻകൂടി കസ്റ്റം ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതാണു്.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. ഈച്ചരമേനോൻ.—കസ്റ്റം റീസണബിളാണെങ്കിൽ മാറ്റാമൊ?

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—റീസണബിളായാലും അൺറീസണബിളായാലും ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ എല്ലാം മാറും. ഇതിലൊ

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ന്നും ഈവക നിയമങ്ങൾ പറയണ്ട. സർവ്വമെണ്ടിന്നു ഇനി പ്രതികൂലിക്കാതിരുന്നാൽ മതി. പൊതുജനാഭിപ്രായം ഇതിന്നു അനുകൂലമാണു്. ഈ നിയമസഭയിലെ വിവിധജാതി പ്രതിനിധികൾഇതിന്നു അനുകൂലിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. എ. രാമചന്ദ്രയ്യർ.—ഇവിടെ ജാതിപ്രതിനിധിയുണ്ടോ?

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—അതു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു സമയത്തുകാണാം. ഞാൻ അതിനെപ്പറ്റി പറയുന്നില്ല. സർവ്വമെണ്ടു ദയവു ചെയ്തു ഈവാദം ഇനി ആക്കം കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ തരമില്ലാത്തമാതിരി ഇതുസംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള സങ്കടം തീരെ പരിഹരിച്ചു ഒരു ഉത്തരവു പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കണം.

മിസ്റ്റർ എം. കെ. രാമൻ.—എന്റെ മുൻഗാമിപറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ഇതു നാട്ടിന്നു ഏറ്റവും അപമാനകരമായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ വളരെ ഉൽക്കർഷം പ്രാപിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു നാം ശ്ലാഘിക്കുന്നു. ഈ സഭയെ അലങ്കരിക്കുന്ന ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട സർക്കാരിതന്നെ രാജകുടുംബത്തിലെ അംഗമാണെങ്കിലും മാമൂലെല്ലാം അതിലംഘിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. രാജ്യത്തെ മുദ്രാവാക്യംതന്നെ 'മാനം കുലധനം ഹിനം' എന്നാണു്. എന്നിട്ടും പ്രജകളുടെ ആത്മാഭിമാനത്തെ വകവെയ്ക്കാതെ ഇങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതു ഏറ്റവും അപമാനകരവും വലിയ ദ്രോഹവും ഏറ്റവുംപാപിഷ്ടവും രാജ്യത്തിന്നു മുഴുവൻ പോരായ്മയുമാണു്. പി. ഡബ്ലു. ഡി. ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതും ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതും ആയ വഴികൾ ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ വകയാക്കി നിർത്തുന്നതും തെറ്റാണു്. ഈ ഏർപ്പാടു് ഉടനെ ഇല്ലായ്മ ചെയ്യണം. ഈ സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി ഇവിടെ പറയേണ്ടിവരുന്നതുതന്നെ അപമാനകരമായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നതു. ഇന്ന ഏറ്റവും അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്രാപിച്ച (progressive) സ്റ്റേറ്റിൽ ഇതെല്ലാം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതു വലിയ തെറ്റുതന്നെ. എല്ലാവക്കുംതുല്യാവകാശം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം. അതു സത്യവും ധർമ്മവും നീതിയും ആയിരിക്കും. ഒരുത്തരവുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ അസമത്വങ്ങളെ നീക്കം ചെയ്യാൻ വേണമെങ്കിൽ കഴിയും. നമ്മുടെ നല്ലപേർ നിലനിർത്താം. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈമാതിരിയുള്ള അത്ഥശൂന്യവും ഉപദ്രവകരവും അധർമ്മപരവും ആയ പ്രാചീനാചാരങ്ങളെ മാറിക്കളയണമെന്നപേക്ഷ.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon —I need not tell you that there is no difference of opinion among any one of us that we should not keep any portion of the road from the public (*hear, hear*). The policy of the Government has always been to introduce reforms calculated to take away all restrictions from any community in the State. As I was trying to explain, there is always some difficulty when we are changing from old customs to new. We are simply marking time when this can be achieved

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with the least difficulty. I am sure that all your speeches and all the sentiments expressed here will be respected by the Government.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Mention was made about the cosmopolitan hostel. This is a matter that has been repeatedly urged in this House. Last time pointed attention was drawn to the fact that Ernakulam, the metropolis of the State, still remained without such a hostel. At the outset, more than two years ago, we accepted the principle of cosmopolitan hostels. To prove that we meant what we said, we threw open the hostel at Kunnamkulam to all communities. We thought that there was absolutely no justification in maintaining the hostel as it was, because it had a large building put up at great expense and only a portion was occupied by the students for whom it was primarily intended. Here was a case, clear as daylight, where we could admit students who did not belong to the particular communities for whom the hostel was intended. So we threw it open. We built separate dining halls and separate kitchens ; and public sentiment, as one might imagine, was not favourable at that time. We instructed the Headmaster to use all his tact, and though there were initial difficulties, the hostel is now full, the great majority being non-caste students, and the whole institution is working amicably. When the fact was placed here, it was said "you have taken some remote, out-of-the-way place in the State, away from the sight of people, and you say you have done that and so on. Here is the capital of the State. Why don't you face the question boldly and carry out the reform here ?" We considered the point. The proposal which came first from the other side of the House was to make all the hostels in Ernakulam straightaway cosmopolitan. When we explained the difficulties we were told " all right, take one of the existing hostels and make that cosmopolitan." We tried to explain the practical difficulties, and said what we could do was, when the College reopened and when new students came from outside and there would be necessity for the enlargement of residential accommodation, we would take up a house on rent and try a cosmopolitan hostel provided the boys were forthcoming. Long before the College reopened I addressed the Principal and the Principal notified, but to-day I very much regret to say that the cosmopolitan hostel has not materialised at Ernakulam.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—These were explained in this House.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—But the point was raised again to-day.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—But when did you notify?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—It was on the 27th June.

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Mr. C. J. Mathew.—And the College reopened?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The College re-opened on the 19th June.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—Was it advisable to ask the students to get the permission of the parents? Generally the parents would not permit.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—From the trend of the discussion at the last meeting it would appear that the public of Cochin was on the side of reform, the entire student population of Ernakulam was bubbling with enthusiasm. The only obstruction was the Department and especially an obstructive and antiquated Director of Public Instruction.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Was there any such announcement that the entire Public was in favour?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The whole of the public. That is what we were told. The Member for Jews said, "I know what the feeling of the public of Ernakulam is. I am moving in close contact with students. They are simply bubbling with enthusiasm." (*Laughter.*)

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—Did you want the students to get the permission of the parents?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I said, at the outset, it was absolutely necessary and reasonable. We have started hostels here on communal lines, the conditions of those days justified communal hostels, and these communal hostels have remained as communal hostels, and when a parent sends his boys to study here, he does so under the impression that they are communal hostels. Even apart from that, students are not entirely free but are responsible to their guardians. So we were justified in asking the guardians. When we shift to Anappara, the public would know that the system of hostels was going to be cosmopolitan. So no particular notification would be necessary.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—Did you ask the students to get permission from their parents to take any section?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—It is not to decide that point.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—When you converted Kunnamkulam hostel into a cosmopolitan hostel, did you ask the students to get the permission of the parents?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—It is on account of repeated requests from non-caste people and because of the fact that a large portion of the hostel was lying unoccupied.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—When you put up the notice, had the students already settled in the hostel here?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—They had to wait until the existing hostels were full.

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Mr. K. T. Mathew.—May I know the reason for not publishing the notice earlier?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—We published it reasonably early.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—Only 8 days after the College reopened!

President.—Does Mr. Mathew press the motion?

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—I withdraw.

President.—I take it that the Member has the leave of the House to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 3.

Mr. A. L. Antony.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 720 for experimental tar macadam in the Kanayannur Taluk.*

President.—Motion No. 3.

Mr. A. L. Antony.—My object in tabling this motion is only to know the condition of the road upon which this experiment is going to be done. May I know where that road is?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Hill Palace road.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—How many miles?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—About a furlong or two.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—This end or the other end?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The other end.

Mr. A. L. Antony.—Let us have the satisfaction of knowing the particular road. No one will object to experiment upon a road for His Highness, for we will be very glad to see that the road is well maintained, and also in a good condition. It would have been better if the Government had given notice of this fact that the experiment is in the Hill Palace itself. I withdraw.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—It is not the Hill Palace itself. Public road.

President.—Road adjoining to the Hill Palace.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 4.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 10,300 for item No. 25, Appendix B.*

President.—Motion No. 4, Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. എ. രാമചന്ദ്രയ്യർ.—സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയം അവതരിപ്പിച്ചതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട് ഇപ്പോൾ ഗതാഗത സൌകര്യം കൂടി രക്ഷിക്ക വേണ്ടുന്ന സൌകര്യം മുതലായതിൽ എന്റെ നാടായ രാജകമണ്ഡലത്തിൽ കാണിച്ചുവരുന്ന അനൌചിത്യമായ നയത്തെ കൂണ്ടി കാണിക്കുന്നതിനാണ്.

ഉദ്ദേശം ഫറോക്കുങ്കാരുടെ മുമ്പ മുകുന്ദപുരം താലൂക്കിലെ കൃഷി പരിഷ്കാരാഭിവൃദ്ധിയെ പറ്റി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു

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ന്ന ഗവമ്മേണ്ടു് ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റിയെ ഉപവൽകരിക്കയും പ്രസ്തുത കമ്മിറ്റി വളരെ കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ട താലൂക്ക മുഴുവൻ ചുറ്റി സഞ്ചരിച്ചു പ്രജകളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെയും നിവേദനങ്ങളെയും പരിപൂർണ്ണമായി മനസ്സിലാക്കി ഒരു റിപ്പോട്ട് സമർപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തുണ്ടായി. ഈ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ കടാക്ഷത്തിന്ന വിഷയീഭവിച്ചതിൽ ഇതെല്ലാം അത്യാവശ്യമാകയാൽ ഉടനെ നടത്തണമെന്ന അവിടുന്നു തുക്കെ വിളയാട്ടം ചെയ്കയും ചെയ്തു. ഇതിനു ശേഷം ഈ പ്രമാണങ്ങളെല്ലാം ഹജൂരാപ്പീസ്സിലെ അലമാരിയെ ശരണം പ്രാപിച്ചു വു കൊല്ലത്തോളം ദീർഘ നിദ്രയിലായിരുന്നു. ഈ കൌൺസ്സിലിന്റെ ആവിർഭാവത്തിനു ശേഷം എന്റെ ആവശ്യപ്രകാരം ഈ റിപ്പോട്ട് ഈ കൌൺസിൽ മേശപ്പുറത്തു വെക്കപ്പെട്ടു. മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ അനുമതി ലഭിച്ചിട്ടും എട്ടു കൊല്ലമായി. എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഈ സംഗതികൾ നടത്താത്തത എന്നു ഞാൻ പല പ്രാവശ്യവും ആക്ഷേപിച്ചു ചോദിച്ചതിനു് ഒന്നൊന്നായി നടത്താനാണ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നത് എന്ന ഗവമ്മേണ്ടു് പറഞ്ഞു. ഇതിനുശേഷം രണ്ടു കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് ഈ റിപ്പോട്ടിൽ അടങ്ങിയ ഒരു ചാറു, അതായതു നന്തിക്കര ചിറ, ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കാണിക്കുകയും നു,൪൦൦ ക. അനുവദിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. ഇതുകണ്ടു ഞങ്ങൾക്കു സപ്തം സമാധാനം ഉണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ പണി നടത്തിയില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല ചിറ്റത്തെ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽനിന്നു ഈ ചിറയെ നീക്കം ചെയ്തായണ ഉണ്ടായതു്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കേളിത്തോടിനു ൟ൪,൫൦൦ രൂപ്പിക അനുവദിച്ചുകണ്ടു. പിന്നീടും ഞങ്ങൾ സമാധാനിച്ചു. ഇതാ ടി തോടു പണി നടത്തുക ഉണ്ടായില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ലാ, ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ അതിന്റെ നാമം പോലും കാണുന്നതും ഇല്ലാ. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഞങ്ങളെ വ്യാമോഹിപ്പിച്ചു നിരാശപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശവും രഹസ്യവും എന്താണ എന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ അറിയുന്നില്ലാ. ഈ നന്തിക്കര ചിറയെക്കാളും, കേളിത്തോടിനെക്കാളും മുരിയാട കാക്കത്തുരുത്തി തോടിനു പ്രാധാന്യം വന്നത എങ്ങിനെയാണ?

പിന്നെ റോഡുകളുടെ കാര്യവും മേപ്പടി തന്നെ. കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലം കൊടകരയിൽനിന്നും വെള്ളികൊളങ്ങരക്കു ഒരു വഴി ആരംഭിക്കുകയും രാമേശ്വരം ക്ഷേത്രംപോലെ നിർത്തിവെക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു. (ചിരി.) കല്ലൂർ നിന്നും കള്ളായിക്കു ഒരു വഴി ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയും അതിനെപ്പറ്റി പതിവുംപടി ഒരു ഡിപ്പാട്ടുമെണ്ടല്ലാ അന്വേഷണം നടത്തിയത. നാലഞ്ചു ഡിപ്പാട്ടുമെണ്ടു്, അതായത എൻജിനീയർ ഡിപ്പാട്ടുമെണ്ടു്, ഫാറസ്റ്റ് ഡിപ്പാട്ടുമെണ്ടു്, മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാട്ടുമെണ്ടു്, പഞ്ചായത്ത ഡിപ്പാട്ടുമെണ്ടു് ഇവരെല്ലാം അന്വേഷണം നടത്തി. എല്ലാവരും പ്രത്യേകം ആവശ്യ

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മാണെന്നറിപ്പോട്ടം ചെയ്യു. ഈ റോഡുകൊണ്ട വളരെ ആവ ശ്യങ്ങം ഉണ്ട. ഒന്നാമതായി മലംപനി നിവാരണം, രണ്ടാമ ത കാട്ടാനയുടെ ഉപദ്രവനിവാരണം, പിന്നെ കൃഷി ചെയ്യു കിട്ടുന്ന സാധനങ്ങം കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനും അധികൃതക്ക പ നമ്പ മുതലായ്യ നെയ്യുന്നതിനു മുള മുതലായ്യകൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന തിനു സൌകര്യം, ഇത്രവളരെ ഉപയോഗമുള്ള ഒരു റോഡി ന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവമ്മെണ്ട എന്തുനയമാണ കാണിച്ചതു? ഇ താചീഫ് എഞ്ചിനീയരുടെ മറുപടി: "The work will be taken up when funds permit." എപ്പോഴാണ് ഫണ്ട് പെർമിറ് ചെയ്യുക? മതിലകം റോഡുകൾക്ക് മേൽപറഞ്ഞ റോഡുകളെക്കാം എങ്ങി നെയാണ് സാന്നിദ്ധ്യവും പ്രധാന്യവുംവന്നത്? ബ്രാഹ്മണസദ്യ കഴിഞ്ഞ സവ്വാണി എന്നവരുമ്പോം ഉള്ളത വീതിക്ക എന്നാണ് പതിവ. എന്നാൽ ഇവിടെ സവ്വാണിക്ക ഒന്നുംതന്നെ ഇല്ലാ.

പിന്നെ ചീഫ് എഞ്ചിനീയർ അവർകും നെല്ല്യാംപതിയിൽ സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നും ആയ്യ എടുക്കുന്നതിനു നാട്ടു കാർ പുറപ്പെടുന്നില്ലെന്നും പറകയുണ്ടായി. നാട്ടുകാരിൽ ഈ വി ഷയത്തിൽ ശ്രദ്ധയുള്ളവരില്ലെന്നും, പ്രാപ്തിയുള്ളവരില്ലെന്നും അ ങ്ങനെ എഞ്ചിനീയർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു? അല്ലാ. വളരെ പ്രാപ്തി യും, ശേഷിയും, പണവും ഉള്ളവർ വളരെഉണ്ട. എന്നാൽ ഗവ മ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ സഹായസഹകരണങ്ങളിൽ നാട്ടുകാക്ക വിശ്വാസം മതിയാവത്തതാണകാരണം എന്നു ഞാൻ ധൈര്യമായി പറയുന്നു. ഇപ്പോം ഇവിടെ സമീപത്തു പതിച്ചുകിട്ടീട്ടുള്ള ചില പതീ സ്സിൽ നിന്നും സാധനങ്ങം കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനുവേണ്ട സൌക ര്യങ്ങം ചെയ്യതരാത്ത ഗവമ്മെണ്ട് കൈവിട്ട അകലെ കിടക്കുന്ന നെല്ല്യാംപതിസ്സിൽ ചെന്നാൽ സഹായം ചെയ്യതരുമെന്നു എങ്ങി നെയാണ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതു?

പിന്നെ ചെങ്ങാലൂർ ഒരു റോഡിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഒരു കൊ ല്ലം ൪൦൦, പിന്നത്തെകൊല്ലം ൬൪൦, പിന്നെ ൧,൯൦൦ ഇങ്ങി നെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കാണിച്ചതല്ലാതെ ഒരുപൈപോലും ഇതേവരെ ചിലവിട്ടിട്ടില്ലാ. ഇതാവരുന്നകൊല്ലത്തേക്കു ൧,൦൦൦ക. യിലധി കം ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കാണിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു.

ഇങ്ങിനെ പലതും ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കാണിച്ച ജനങ്ങളെ വ്യാ മൊഹിപ്പിക്കയല്ലാതെയാതൊന്നും നടത്തികാണുന്നില്ലാ. നടത്തി ട്ടില്ലെന്നുമാത്രമല്ലാ തുടങ്ങിയതിനു തടസ്ഥം ചെയ്യുന്നുമുണ്ടു. ദിവാൻ വിജയരാഘവാചാരിയുടെ കാലത്തു ൧൧,൦൦൦ ക. യിലധികം ചിലവിട്ടു തുക്കുർക്ക് ഒരു റോഡുവെട്ടുക ഉണ്ടായി. ഈ റോഡു നമ്മുടെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ഉപേക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ൫൧,൪൦൦ ക. ചിലവിട്ടു കുമാലി ബണ്ടു പണിനടത്തി. നമ്മുടെ ഗവമ്മെ ണ്ടു ആയ്യം ഉപേക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു ഒല്ലൂർനിന്നും തുക്കുക്ക് ഉള്ള

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വെട്ടുവഴിയിൽ വളരെകാലമായി കരിങ്കല്ലാണ് വിരിച്ചിരുന്നതു്. ഇതാ നമ്മുടെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് അതു വെട്ടുകല്ലു് മരൽ മതി എന്നു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെ എല്ലാം ചെയ്തുക്കൊണ്ടും ഞങ്ങൾ എന്തപരാധമാണു് ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതു്? ഇരിങ്ങാലക്കുട റെയിൽപാതക്കു് കിഴക്കുവശവും തൃശ്ശൂർ താലൂക്കിന്നു് തെക്കുവശവും കൊച്ചി രാജ്യമില്ലെന്നുണ്ടൊ? നികുതി ബാക്കി വെച്ചു് വസ്തു ലേലംചെയ്തു പരസ്യംചെയ്ത കൂട്ടത്തിൽ ഇവരുടെ പേർ വളരെ കാണുകയുണ്ടായില്ലാ. പിന്നെ ഈ സാധുക്കൾ എന്തപരാധമാണു് ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്? ഞങ്ങൾക്ക മാത്രമല്ലാ ഞങ്ങളുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ ചേർന്നവർക്കുകൂടി ദോഷം നേരിട്ടുകാണുന്നു. ടി തീവണ്ടിപാതക്ക പടിഞ്ഞാറെവശത്താണെങ്കിലും ഞങ്ങളുടെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിൽപെട്ട ആനന്ദപുരം മുരിയാടു് എന്നീ രണ്ടു വില്ലേജുകളുണ്ടു്. ഈ രണ്ടു വില്ലേജുകൾക്കും ഗതാഗത സൌകര്യമില്ലെന്നും ദീപാന്തരം പോലെയാണു് ഇരിക്കുന്നതെന്നും ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് പലതവണയും ഇവിടെവെച്ചു സമ്മതിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഈ രണ്ടു വില്ലേജുകൾക്കു യാതൊരു ഗുണവും ചെയ്തുകാണുന്നില്ലാ. ഒന്നുകിൽ ഈ രണ്ടു വില്ലേജുകൾ ഞങ്ങളുടെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിൽ നിന്നും തിരിക്കുകയൊ അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം അവക്കു എന്തെങ്കിലും ചില സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യാൻ പ്രത്യേകം അപേക്ഷയുണ്ടു്. ഒരിയായിട്ടൊ തെറ്റിദ്ധരിച്ചിട്ടൊ ഞങ്ങളുടെ കൂട്ടുകാരണമാണു് അവക്കും ദോഷം എന്ന ഒരു അപരാധമുണ്ടു്. ആയതിന്ന നിവാരണം ചെയ്തരുവാൻ പ്രത്യേകം അപേക്ഷയുണ്ടു്.

പിന്നെയും, നെല്ലായി തീവണ്ടിസ്റ്റേഷൻ തുറക്കുകയും ആളുകൾ കയറി ഇറങ്ങി തുടങ്ങുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടും ഇതേവരെ സ്റ്റേഷനിലേക്ക ഒരു റോഡു തുറന്നിട്ടില്ലാ.

ഇതിനെല്ലാം കാരണം ദീർഘാലോചന ചെയ്തിട്ടും ഞങ്ങൾ കാണുന്നില്ലാ. എന്റെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്നു് എന്തപരാധമാണു് ചെയ്തതു് എന്നറിഞ്ഞാൽ ഞാൻ അവരെക്കൊണ്ടു ഉടനെ അതിന്നു് പരിഹാരം ചെയ്യിച്ചുകൊള്ളാം. എനിക്കു ഇത്രമാത്രമെ പറയാനുള്ളു. എന്നാൽ ഈ പ്രമേയം മതിലകം റോഡിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചയുപ്പാൻ പ്രത്യേകം കാരണമുണ്ടു്. അതെന്തെന്നാൽ ഈ റോഡിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ചീഫ് എഞ്ചിനീയർ റഫറൻസു് ഫോർ ഡിവാൻസു് റഫറൻസു് ഫോർ എസ്റ്റിമേറു് ഫ ഫോർ ഇങ്ങിനെ എല്ലാം ഫ ഫോർ -ൽതന്നെ കാണുന്നു. അതിനാൽ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് മനസ്സുവെക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഒരെ കൊല്ലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ഏതുകാര്യവും നടത്താൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നു തെളിയുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഞങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ എന്തൊ 'മൊട്ടീവ്' ഉണ്ടൊ എന്നും കൂടി ഞങ്ങൾക്കു സംശയിപ്പാൻ എടവന്നിരിക്കുന്നു.

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Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The Member for Nellayi brings to our notice the facts that we have not budgetted the extension of the road work from Kodakara to Vellikulangara though a portion of it was completed in 1103. He refers also to the fact that we have not provided for the Muriyad to Anandapuram road construction work. I may say that we realise the importance of these roads but regret we were not able to provide for them on account of limitation of funds.

Our road programme for the next year, you will admit, is not one to be despised. It is prepared on a very elaborate scale, and if any important road work has been omitted, it was due to its being less important than those we have budgetted.

The Member then points out—and very reasonably too—the fact that some works budgetted for 1104 were not taken up. The Keli Thodu work is a case in point. It was definitely found in the course of investigation for this work that flooding of lands is caused by backing up of the waters of the Kurumali river and not due to want of drainage by the Keli Thodu. With the improvement to the Enamakkal weir, conditions have improved, and there was not abnormal flooding in the lands around Keli Thodu. There was, therefore, no immediate necessity for the work. We have our estimates ready. If, after watching for a year more, we find the work necessary, we can immediately take it up. In all irrigation works we ought to embark with caution. This leads me to the Kurumali bund and the Trikkur Road work to which the Member made reference. These works were unwisely conceived and executed and the result was it was found to be imposible to maintain them.

Well, I must say that I feel sorry that we were not able to take up the works of the road from Muriyad to Anandapuram. If funds could be found, we shall be glad to take it up.

President.—You give an assurance.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—We are alive to the necessity of this road. Probably if there are funds, we shall start the work.

President.—Which are the roads to which reference has been made?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—There are the Areepalam and Mathilakam roads. But these were very very long pending items. If you see the Dis. files, you will find them to be so. They were under the consideration of the Government for the past so many years.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

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Motion No. 5.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 13,600 for item No. 26, Appendix B.*

President.—Then No. 5.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—I don't move.

Hence the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 6.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,54,037 for communications, original, by Re. 1.*

President.—Motion No. 6, Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar. The Member is absent.

Hence the motion was considered witharawn.

Motion No. 7.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,54,037 for communications, original, by Re. 1.*

President.—Motion No. 7, Mr. Ezhuthassan.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Sir, I have tabled this motion only to draw the attention of Government to the utter undesirability of budgetting for original works without estimates being prepared. This question has been discussed in this House many a time and in a way the Government has also admitted that it is not desirable to do so. In spite of that, in this year's budget, out of 15 and odd lakhs of rupees budgetted for this Department, very nearly 8 and odd lakhs of the amount has been consumed by works under B class works. I understand B class works are works for which estimates are not prepared.

President.—Detailed estimates. There will be reports.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—In the appendix that is attached to the budget all the B class works are seen. Now in these columns there is no reference to any details of the work and in the light of the sort of transfers that are being effected and about which the attention of the Government was also drawn in yesterday's discussion—transfers are effected of amounts on the ground that, on certain items for which the vote of the House has been given, there is surplus, and such surpluses are seen to have been transferred to items which have been voted down also—it is most undesirable that such budgetting is made. We can very well wait till the estimates are prepared and then the necessary things may be done in the next session. So, it is only to call the attention of the Government to the undesirability of such items being budgetted for without estimates that I have tabled this motion. If this will be looked into by the Government, I shall withdraw the motion with the leave of the House.

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Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I may tell you that it is almost impossible to avoid B class works in our budget. There is a road work under contemplation, as for example, the Nelluwaye Thalasseri road, for which we do not know whether this House will give assent. To prepare a very detailed estimate will cost money and time. If we prepare estimates and if you vote it down, then all the labour and time spent on it is a waste.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Will you explain it once more? We have not understood you.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—'B' class works are those for which estimates have not been prepared. For big works, the preparation of estimates takes a good deal of time and money. In case this House votes down a work for which we prepared estimates, the labour and time spent on preparing them are lost. We would, therefore, like to know beforehand whether you would pass the works before we take up the estimating. Again the Government themselves may not include certain works while the budget is under preparation. In such cases also, we would have been preparing estimates unnecessarily. In all cases where we know beforehand that the works will be allowed for the next year, we have no objection in getting estimates prepared before the works are budgetted.

As some works are suggested very late in the year, when there is no time to prepare estimates before the budget is prepared which is generally done as early as Medam, in such cases it is impossible not to include them as 'B' class works.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—But in the case of such works, may I ask, supposing the work itself is part of a big scheme which has to be spread over for a number of years, should it not be possible to know when you launch upon the scheme at least when the scheme is to be completed, how much money the scheme is likely to cost? I am speaking especially of the Anappara scheme. And with reference to that, you have provided three lakhs for the next year. Have you any idea whether that money will be sufficient and for how many years the work will be spread and as to the total financial commitments the Government will be put to? $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs is absolutely nothing. So far as that matter is concerned, it is insufficient. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs is only for the works which he contemplates to do in the near future. So that, when we launch upon a big scheme like that, should we not know what ultimately the financial commitments would be with reference to that matter, because when we begin it, when once we put our hands and commit ourselves into it, we shall not be justified in going back? Whether it is possible for the State to bear the expenditure, whether that work is abso-

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lutely essential and pressing so far as this matter is concerned, should we not have some such idea? Let alone the details. I am not concerned with details.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The Chief Engineer has not said that for all the requirements of the First Grade College 4½ lakhs would be sufficient. For certain necessary adjuncts another 1½ lakhs would be needed. So that, with 6 lakhs, or, leaving a margin of another lakh, with 7 lakhs, the minimum requirements of the First Grade College could be met. Then developments are possible, for example, the Agricultural scheme which will come later on. Then there is the Training School, Trichur, which has to be shifted there. The necessity for shifting the Training School from Trichur is that, in the first place, there is no room for development at Trichur, and secondly, so many public offices are without buildings and are accommodated in rented houses.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—This may be taken for the Education budget. I mean the First Grade College with 6 lakhs etc.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Are you sure? Do you mean to say that still some more lakhs are not required? 10 or 15 lakhs? Why not show it? Even, I say, if it is not necessary, I am sure within three years that will be spent and you will be asking for more.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I do not possess the powers of prophecy. Does the Member for Trichur say that the Public Works Member is in a worse position than he is?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I shall give you the figures in the afternoon. I wanted to be on the safer side. I shall give it in the afternoon. I will have to go through the items. The boarding ward. That is one item. Music hall. That is another item. There are so many items. What I wanted to point out is, it seems to us that you are under-estimating thinking that the Council will not vote. I say, be confident. We shall vote whatever it is. We want in the Cochin State an institution for more than 4 lakhs. What will be the cost you can find out.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I made it quite clear. I began saying absolutely minimum requirements.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I did not grasp the words.

President.—Why not you say the maximum?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The maximum is an indefinite quantity.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—That is our difficulty.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

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Motion No. 8.

Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,54,037 for communications, original, by Re. 1.*

President.—No. 8, Mr. Kuriyan.

Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.—This motion is tabled to draw the kind attention of the Government to the bad condition of Enamavu-Triprayar road. That road is growing in importance year by year on account of the high traffic that is being carried on, but the road is very bad at present. This road is made use of by a large section of the public. But we are at present in a bad plight, because the contractor has not turned out his work this year. I say, for instance, that several times while travelling in buses we were stranded along the way, and difficulties are experienced by the passengers. The public are really requesting the Government to see that the road is metalled with granite which is available at a very near site. In spite of that, no regard is made to improve the existing road. I may also say that, while we are travelling in buses, we are feeling that bumping sensation and sometimes it is to such an extent that one Brahmin who was travelling in a bus had his head injured by knocking up against the top of the bus and he was taken to the hospital. It is no exaggeration when I say that. I also would like to draw the attention of the Government to a road which was budgetted last year, i. e., the Chazhur-Alapat road. The work has not been begun. I am glad to find that some provision is made this year also, and I request that the work may be immediately taken up. I would also like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Member for Engineering to the utter necessity of constructing a new road from Peringottukara High School to the Chimmappully river. A petition had also been sent by the people of the locality last year to this effect.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—There is no High School in Peringottukara.

Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.—I mean the Lower Secondary School. The students are put to considerable difficulty for want of a good road. If that road is constructed, it will be not only advantageous to the students, but it will also be of advantage for business traffic in affording facilities for trade to be conducted with British parts. My object in tabling this motion is the local interest of the people in my constituency. Apart from that, I would also like to point out that money received from tolls could be utilised for the construction of roads in the jurisdiction from where it is collected. Now the British Road Committee has submitted its report and their suggestion is to utilise the tolls that are collected from a particular area to that area itself,

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so that a fair distribution of money may be made to meet rural requirements. It is only to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Member for Public Works to this suggestion also that I have tabled this motion. I may be allowed to withdraw the motion.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The main point of the Hon'ble Member was the bad condition of the road between Kanjani and Triprayar. Well, that road had not the importance that it has now. We were metalling it with laterite which is unsuited for the heavy traffic that is passing on that road at present. I have the intention of requesting the Government for a larger amount for that road and metalling it with granite. The road is also narrow and we have to widen it in places.

Then regarding that road from Peringottukara to Chemmappilli this is the first time I hear about it. I shall look into the matter.

As regards the Chazhur road the estimate first prepared was wrong. I think it not desirable to have too many curves for a road and so I have to change the estimate and prepare a new one; I think acquisition proceedings are going on regarding that.

President.—We have to acquire some lands.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Yes.

Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.—I withdraw.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 9.

Mr. A. L. Antony.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,05,722 for communications, (b) repairs including maintenance by Re. 1.*

President.—Motion No. 9, Mr. A. L. Antony.

Mr. A. L. Antony.—Sir, during the last session of this Council I put a question about one Vallivattom Chira in the Mukundapuram Taluk and the Government answer was that they are actually aware of the urgency to prepare a culvert there. From the Vallivattom Ferry to the Karupadanna market there is practically no road at all, but only a foot-path, and so many children have to go to the Karupadanna school from that place. All the children are now coming through the existing way where there is a foot of water.

President.—Steps are being taken.

Mr. A. L. Antony.—No provision has been made as yet. There was already a culvert there, but in the floods of 1099 it has been washed away, and during the past 5 years the children and the passengers were passing through that rotten pathway. That fact also was brought to the notice of the Government and the Engineer on several occasions, and during these 5 years the people have been put to much inconvenience and difficulty.

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Children may tumble down if they walk through that way as it is in such a rotten condition with a breadth of 1 foot alone.

President.—I have seen it myself.

Mr. A. L. Antony.—If the Government are going to say that they are not launching upon new schemes or roads, let them at least repair the old ones. The Vallivattom village is totally tractless. There is only a foot-path there.

Another point I wish to bring to the notice of the Government is about the Vallivattom school. That old primary school was in such a rotten condition that Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned for its repair. The Assistant Engineer and the local Overseer had been to the spot and made enquiries about that. Their recommendation was that putting up tiles for the roof will be more dangerous and disastrous to the children as the walls were so rotten, and that the building should be reconstructed altogether Estimates were prepared. The dangers were very many, and still the Government did not see its way to sanction anything at all towards the construction of that building. It is a primary school containing about 400 or 500 children, ...

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Only 300.

Mr. A. L. Antony.—Well, I did not take the actual strength. Any how there are 300, and it was also brought to the notice of the Assistant Engineer, not even the Overseer, and he also came to know of the practical difficulties. I request the Government on behalf of the small children to reconstruct the building at the earliest opportunity possible so that dangers may not happen to those children.

Another inconvenience in my tractless constituency is the necessity for a road from Pazhayi to Pudukad ; Pazhayi is a small island there.

President.—On the eastern side?

Mr. A. L. Antony.—I now go from the south to the north of my constituency; there is about 20 miles from the one place to the other. Pazhayi is altogether an island, and when the winter season comes no man can stir out of his place. They are compelled to walk along rail roads which is also objectionable now as they are liable to be prosecuted by the Railway authorities also. They were petitioning and petitioning, year after year, in season and out of season to the Government, and the Government have approved of the idea of improving the situation also and a favourable reply was received by them to the effect that when funds permit steps will be taken. This is of urgent necessity and also of pressing necessity, for there is not a foot-path even for the people to get out of their homes.

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President.—In that case, during heavy floods it is sure to be surrounded by water. So how can we construct a road?

Mr. A. L. Antony.—It is only a small portion of about one mile.

President.—You want a cause-way?

Mr. A. L. Antony.—The Railway line is not under water during winter. This may be raised to the level of the rail road so that people may come from that place to other places.

President.—You want a road between the island and the mainland?

Mr. A. L. Antony.—Yes. I request the Government only for the urgent necessities. It is for this purpose that I have tabled this motion, *viz.*, to bring to the notice of the Government the hardships of these children and the passengers.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—While I appreciate the necessities made mention of by the Member, I would point out that Cochin State is much better provided with rural communications than any other adjoining territories in British India and Travancore. You cannot get out of Kunnamkulam to any place near it in British without a *manjal*.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Do you mean to say there are more roads?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I mean to say that rural communication is more plentiful in Cochin State than in British or Travancore; there are more roads per square mile than in any other part of India.

I do not know whether the Member refers to a *chira* in Vallivattom.

Mr. A. L. Antony.—Yes.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I think that work is a very useful one and we have got estimates ready. I suppose I will be able to recommend to the Government for funds to reconstruct the *chira* if they have not already allotted for it this year.

Mr. A. L. Antony.—This year?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—That I cannot say. It is anyway too late for this year.

Then as regards the Vallivattam school, the Assistant Engineer has reported that there is no use of spending Rs. 1,000 in putting up tiles on the buildings as the walls are not in good condition. We shall take it up next year. We have lump sum for urgent school works. We may draw from that fund.

President.—Then as regards the road between Vallivattom and Karupadanna?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—That is under the Panchayats.

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We were asked only about the *chira* and the bridge.

Regarding the Pazhayi-Pudukkad road, a report has been sent from my office and it is under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. A. L. Antony.—The *chira* business may be done this year.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—As early as possible.

President.—You withdraw ?

Mr. A. L. Antony.—I shall do so on the assurance that these works will be done in 1105.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Sir, I want the Government to remember that it may so happen that some of the Members are keeping quiet thinking that the Government would do what is right. It shoudl not be said that because one Member is pressing he gets all that he wants and others who have to get more urgent works done do not get them simply because they don't press.

Mr. A. L. Antony.—I have explained to this House the importance and urgency of the matter. If there are other urgent works, they should also be done.

President.—What the Member apprehends is some works were considered necessary and an amount has already been provided for them. He wants to point out the urgency of this work also.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Is the Kunduthodu the same as this *chira*, Sir ?

President.—Yes. The very same.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Then, I see that there is provision in the Panchayat Department for it next year.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 10.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,05,722 for communications, (b) repairs including maintenance by Re. 1.*

President.—Motion No. 10, Dr. A. G. Menon.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—I want to bring to the notice of the Government one point. Last year too about Rs. 2,000 was budgetted to put sign-boards ; I do not know whether that sum was utilised for it, and if so, if the sign-boards are fixed already?

Mr. V. K. AravindakshaMenon.—They will be fixed in a few months. All the sign-boards have been got ready. They are manufactured in one place. They have simply to be brought down.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Then another point I wish to bring is simply a suggestion. Now in Shoranur 1st section, 2nd section and 3rd section, etc., roads are put in the budget in the taluk-war system. I may suggest that you may take one central

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road from Ernakulam to Shoranur, or from Ernakulam to Trichur and from Trichur to Chittur and from Chittur to other parts and the reference as to distance may be made with regard to that. Now the difficulty is one road which runs through one taluk is given one estimate and another road which runs through another taluk is given another estimate. If you are to give us a trunk road and the estimate for the whole of it, it will be more convenient, and to the travellers too, they can more easily understand the number of miles from one place to another.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Now there is no confusion at all.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—You are going to put a sign-board, and if you put the number of miles on it— in British parts it is so done—a trunk road runs through the Palghat Municipality to Mangalore and there you will see the number of miles to Mangalore and to Madras—similarly, if you are to take resort to such classification, it will be more convenient to the passengers. I only want to make this suggestion. If it is practicable, you may accept it.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—We are doing what exactly you want us to do. It is only in the matter of this budget that we have got this first section, second section and third section. Mile-stones show the distance from Trichur to Shoranur.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—I would suggest from Ernakulam to Shoranur and back. That is what is done in British India and even in Travancore. In Travancore the central main road from Trivandrum is 157 miles to Karukutti frontier.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I think it is more confusing.

In the case of Travancore roads, they say, suppose you see 136, an ordinary passenger cannot know where it begins and where it ends.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—"From Ernakulam to Shoranur" you will have to insert. That is the sign-board. From Ernakulam so many miles, to Shoranur so many miles ; that should be inserted. If you want to see that, if you are going over to Chittur and if you come through Palghat, you will be able to notice all these sign-boards marked thus. As soon as you go to Shoranur, the first turning is the one to Pattambi and on the other side there is Ottappalam and Palghat. there is

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I shall go into the matter very satisfactorily. The difficulty is we have not got real trunk roads.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—I only want to put the idea before this Council.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

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Motion No. 11.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,61,659 for communications by Re. 1.*

President.—Motion No. 11.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—വയ്പ് മുതൽ പള്ളിപ്പുറംവരെയുള്ള വഴി മെറ്റൽ ചെയ്യിക്കേണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുവാനാണ ഇതുകൊണ്ടു വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇവിടത്തെ ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യത്തിനു്വേണ്ടി ഒന്നും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. ഈ വഴി പരശുരാമന്റെ കാലത്തോ മറ്റോ വെട്ടിയതാണ്.

പ്രസിഡെണ്ടു്.—ഒരു വഴി അത്രയെയുള്ളു, അല്ലെ?

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ഞാൻ കല്ലിട്ടു് തല്ലണമെന്നു പറയുന്നവഴി കിടക്കുന്നതു ജനബാഹുല്യവും വേണ്ടുന്നുള്ള നികുതി അബ്കാരി, ഫിഷറി എന്നീഇനങ്ങളിൽ വലിയ മുതലെടുപ്പും ഉള്ള സ്ഥലമാണ്. ഇവിടെയ്ക്ക വേണ്ടിൽനിന്നും കായ്മായ സംഖ്യയൊന്നും ചിലവാക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇവിടെക്ക ഏറ്റവും ആവശ്യമായ ഈ വഴി കല്ലിട്ടു് തല്ലണമെന്നുള്ള ഞങ്ങളുടെ അപേക്ഷ ഏറ്റവും മിതമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഈ സ്ഥലത്തിന്റെ പ്രാധാന്യം ദിവസം പ്രതി കൂടികൂടിവരികയാണ്. ഹാർബർ പണി കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ഈ റോഡുഒഴിച്ചുകൂടാത്ത ഒരാവശ്യമാകും. ഇപ്പോൾതെക്കുനിന്നു കൊച്ചിവരെയും വടക്കുനിന്നു കോട്ടപ്പുറം വരെയും റോഡുണ്ടു്. അതിന്റെ നടുക്കൊഴിഞ്ഞ സ്ഥലമായിട്ടാണ് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വഴികിടക്കുന്നതു്.

പ്രസിഡെണ്ടു്.— കൊച്ചി അതുത്തിയിൽനിന്നു മുനമ്പത്തേക്കു വഴിയുണ്ടോ?

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ഉണ്ടു്. അധികമില്ല.

പ്രസിഡെണ്ടു്.—വഴി അഴീക്കോടുവരെ കൊണ്ടുവരണം. പിന്നെ എന്തു ചെയ്യും? അഴീക്കോടു കഴിഞ്ഞു വഴി ഇല്ലല്ലൊ, മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ?.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—പുഴയല്ലെ?

President.—What is the distance from Pallipuram to Vypeen?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—10 to 12 miles.

President.—That will be very costly?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I cannot say exactly what it will cost. I shall look into that matter. This, I hope, is the first time that we get petitions or proposals for the road from Vypeen to Pallipuram. I shall look into the matter and submit a report.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 12.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,61,659 for communications by Re. 1.*

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മിസ്റ്റർ എ. എസ്സ്. ഹരിഹരയ്യർ.—ചിറ്റൂർ താലൂക്കിൽ രണ്ടു ഭാഗത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾ വെമ്പറയിൽനിന്നു വണ്ടിത്താവളത്തേക്കു ഒരു വഴി നാലുകൊല്ലംമുമ്പ് ചോദിച്ചതാണ്. ഇതുവരെ യാതൊന്നും നടന്നിട്ടില്ല

Dr. A. G. Menon.—There is a road, Sir.

പ്രസിഡണ്ട്.—വെമ്പറ റൊഡ് ഉണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നുവല്ലോ.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—There is no road running between Vempara and Vandithavalam.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—You want a short cut perhaps.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—Yes, only 3 miles.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—There is a road that runs through Nanniode.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—There is a country track that runs through Nanniode. I want a short cut. It would be about 2 to 3½ miles and the people have been pressing for this road ever since 1097 and they have received orders that that will be included in the budget for next year, and for all these seven years it has not been included. The importance of the road may be briefly said thus: Moolathara and Nanniode are malarial tracts, and the working population have to go from non-malarial parts, and just after their day's work is over, they have to return home. When once persons are stricken with malaria it is more dangerous than even plague. (*Laughter*).

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Is it? No, no.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—The matter is this. In the case of plague when once a person is afflicted he may pass away in the course of 3 or 4 days. In the case of malaria—this *purushagerbham*—that will go on till death. (*Continued laughter.*) It is just to avoid that that persons return every day and they want convenience of traffic.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—There is a cart-road now. There is also a small *thodu* to cross and it was proposed that Panchayats will take up one portion of the road and we will do the small culvert and embankment.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—During winter that road will be of no use for persons on this side of the river.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—No

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Certainly. I am not opposing. I just want to bring it to the notice of the Government.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—Then, all the children who want to get primary education in Aylur have to go to Thiruvazhiyad because only there we have got a Vernacular school where free education is given. In Aylur there is an Anglo-Vernacular school where they have to pay fees. So these depressed

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class and poor class students of Aylur go to Thiruvazhiyad. So a small road of about 3 furlongs is necessary to connect these two places.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Crossing through the fields?

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—That will also go through your Ambat *Kalari*.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—In this connection I may bring another suggestion. The new Railway Station will be somewhere about Thamarathuchella. A small road from that station to Pattancheri will be beneficial. Of course the station is in the British boundary. But it is the frontier and this road will benefit the Pattancheri people.

President.—The co-operation of the British people also will be necessary.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—A small portion is in British.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I have thought of it.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

The House rose for lunch at 2 p.m. and met again at 3 p.m. with the Deputy President in the Chair.

Motion No. 13.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,61,659 for communications by Re. 1.*

Deputy President.—We have finished up to 12. 13 stands in the name of Mr. C. J. Mathew. Before we begin I wish to draw your attention to the fact that under the rules we have to close our discussion of the Public Works Demand to-day. So you will adjust your time accordingly.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—Sir, in one matter our P. W. Department is very generous and that is in freely allowing the Panchayat Department to commit trespasses upon their province. What I mean is, the P.W.D. now-a-days is very free in handing over the maintenance of P.W.D. roads into the weak hands of the Panchayats. With what result? While they were being maintained by the P. W. D., people could have conveniently walked or passed in cars. Now these roads, when they are maintained by the Panchayat Department, have become utterly useless. It could not stand the shock of a motor bus or a motor car. It can hardly be used for walking purposes. I, therefore, request the Government to redeliver all these roads back to the P. W. D. and get them properly maintained by the P. W. D. itself. Of course, if it is the idea of the Government to teach our villagers to maintain their own roads, the teaching is not properly done. For, I understand, a road which gets for its maintenance about Rs. 500 a mile, while the maintenance was in the hands of the P. W. D., gets a very very scanty allowance only when it is to be maintained by the Panchayats. The Panchayats to some extent, therefore, could not be blamed entirely,

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My real grievance is, it is a mistake to hand over without a very skilful Engineer under the Panchayat Department to look after the roads under it. It is really impossible for the Panchayat Superintendent or anybody to see that these works are carried out properly. The present constitution of the Panchayat Department and its utter impossibility to do things properly in the way of constructing and maintenance of roads—that accounts for the dilapidated, undesirable condition of roads which you see to-day. I only want to bring home to the Member in charge the necessity of transferring all these roads back to the P. W. D. and maintaining by itself.

Deputy President.—So you withdraw?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Before the Chief Engineer gives a reply, I would like to refer to something very curious that, while the Government is very anxious to surrender the roads to the Panchayats, they seem to be equally anxious to take back our roads from the Municipality. We do not know the conditions on which the roads are being taken. I would like to know what are the conditions under which the Government are going to take the roads from the Municipality, whether they would allow us to collect the toll or whether they would only let us have a moiety of that or whether they are going to give us a portion of the expenses as they do in British India. In British India, they give to the Municipality a portion of the maintenance charges. No condition is stated. The Government intends to take back the roads from the Municipality. We do not know the conditions.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—In British India, not in the case of all the roads but in the case of the trunk roads, a contribution is given to the Municipality for the upkeep. Not the whole amount but something for the trunk roads running through the Municipality.

Deputy President.—The trunk roads are maintained by the Municipality.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—They are considered as Imperial roads.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—It is done entirely by the P. W. D.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The portions of the road in Travancore that run through the Municipality are under the maintenance of the Government.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—They do it entirely. I am just coming from the Palghat Municipality of which I am a Member. So I give this year's direct information. Now we are getting about Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000 per year. We were getting 500 before. We just want to know the idea of the Government.

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Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The Government may maintain the roads in the Municipality.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—All the roads?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—No. The roads which are in continuation of the trunk roads. Because we find the roads inside the Municipality are not being properly kept. It is not possible for the Municipality with their limited resources and skill to maintain the roads in a condition which is desirable. The Government proposes to take the main trunk roads only.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—But what does the Government expect of the Municipality?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—No definite decision has been arrived at. It is a matter for discussion between the Government and the Municipalities. I have addressed all the Municipal Chairmen in the Cochin State to let me have their views.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—May I know whether there is any difference between the amounts set apart for maintenance while these roads were under the P. W. D. and while they are under the Panchayats?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—So far as I know, when a road is transferred to the Panchayats, we give them the amount which we were spending on them. If we were spending Rs. 500 on a road, we transfer the same amount.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—Have you noticed any difference when it is maintained by the Panchayats?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I have not specially looked into it.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—Do you find the Panchayat roads equally maintained as they were under the P. W. D. on a casual observation?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I do not wish to express an opinion.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—You said there are no departmental heads within the Municipality. Are there any qualified hands in the Panchayats to be entrusted with such work?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The Panchayat roads do not enjoy the same heavy traffic as the trunk roads. Generally Panchayat roads do not require much technical skill to maintain them. They are of short lengths as a rule and they do not enjoy heavy traffic. It will be a heavy burden on the P.W.D. to go and inspect these roads which have got allotments of only Rs. 200 or less. It will be unnecessary work for our office.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

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Motion No. 14.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,61,659 for communications by Re. 1.*

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. ടി. മാത്യു.—നമ്മുടെ സംസ്ഥാനത്തു ജല ഗതാഗതമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഇതിനു പലസൌകര്യങ്ങളും ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവിടത്തെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയുടെ പ്രധാനകാരണവും ഇതുതന്നെയാണ്. കൊച്ചിസംസ്ഥാനത്തു ജലഗതാഗതമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാതെയിരുന്നാൽ നമ്മുടെ പണം ഉപയോഗിച്ചു ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ഹാർബർ പുറം രാജ്യക്കാർക്കായിരിക്കും ഉപയോഗപ്രദമായിത്തീരുന്നതു്. നമ്മുടെ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ റെയിൽവെ പോകാത്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ വളരെ ഉണ്ട്. അവിടെ ഒക്കെ പെട്ടെന്നു റെയിൽവെ സ്ഥാപിപ്പാൻ വേഗം സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ലായിരിക്കും. എന്നാൽ ആ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലേക്കു ജല ഗതാഗതമാർഗ്ഗവും കൂടി ഇല്ലെങ്കിൽ ആ പ്രദേശങ്ങൾ വേഗം നശിച്ചുപോകും.

കുന്നംകുളത്തേക്കു തീവണ്ടി നീട്ടേണ്ട കാര്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി ജനങ്ങൾ മെമ്മോറിയലയക്കയും മഹാരാജാവ് തിരുമനസ്സിലെ ചെന്നുകാണുകയും മറ്റുമുണ്ടായി. റെയിൽവെ ഉണ്ടാക്കിതരാമെന്നു മഹാരാജാവു വാഗ്ദത്തം ചെയ്കയും ചെയ്തു. എന്നാൽ ഇതുവരെയായിട്ടും ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട് ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽവേണ്ട നടപടികൾ നടത്തിത്തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടില്ല. മഹാരാജാവിന്റെ വാഗ്ദത്തത്തെ നിറവേറ്റുവാൻ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട് എന്തു ചെയ്യുന്നുയെന്നാണ് ജനങ്ങൾ ചോദിക്കുന്നതു്. തലപ്പള്ളി താലൂക്കിൽ റോഡുകൾ വളരെ കുറവാണെന്നു ഡി. പി. ഡബ്ലിയു. മെമ്പർതന്നെ സമ്മതിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ കുറവിനെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനായി ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട് കാര്യമായി യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്കകാണുന്നില്ല. പഴഞ്ഞി അക്കിക്കാവു റോഡ് നന്നാക്കുവാൻ തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടു രണ്ടുകൊല്ലത്തിലധികമായി. ഈ പണി ഉടനെ കഴിച്ചാൽ വളരെ നന്നായിരുന്നു. അതു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ ഉപകാരപ്രദമായിരിക്കും. എത്രയും നിസ്സാരമായ ഈ ജോലി നിറവേറുന്നതിനു രണ്ടുമൂന്നു കൊല്ലം താമസം വരുത്തുന്നതു ഒട്ടും ആശാസ്യകരമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—മറ്റുരാജ്യങ്ങളോടു സാമ്യപ്പെടുത്തി നോക്കുന്നതായാൽ ഇവിടെ ഉൾനാടുകളിൽ ഗതാഗതമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ അധികമുണ്ടെന്നു ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട എഞ്ചിനീയർ മെമ്പർ പറകയുണ്ടായി. ഉൾനാടുകളെപ്പറ്റി പറയുമ്പോൾ കുറെ അധികം പറയാതെ കഴികയില്ല.

കൊച്ചിരാജ്യത്തെ വിസ്താരവും പാതകളുംകൂടി നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഒട്ടാകെ ശരിയായിരിക്കാം. പക്ഷെ പഴയന്നൂരിൽ ഒരെ ഒരുപാതമാത്രം ഒരറ്റം മുതൽ മറ്റെ അറ്റംവരെ കിടക്കുന്നതെയുള്ളു. അതിന്റെ രണ്ടുപുറവും അനവധി സ്ഥലവുമുണ്ട്. അവിടെനിന്നു

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കിട്ടുന്ന നികുതിയുടെ തുക മിവാൻപേഷ്കാർക്കു അറിയാവുന്നതാകുന്നു. അവിടെക്കു പാതക്കു ഒരു കൊല്ലം ഫാ ,ാ ാ ാ വും പിന്നെ ഫ ള ,ാ ാ ാ വും ഇങ്ങനെ അലോട്ട് ചെയ്കയല്ലാതെ ഒരുവഴിയും ഇതുവരെ തീരുമാനമായിട്ടില്ല.

പിന്നെ അവിടെ ഒരു റൂറൽ ഡിസ്പെൻസറിക്കു അപേക്ഷിച്ചു തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടു വളരെനാളായി. ചീഫ് മെഡിക്കൽ ആഫീസർ അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഒന്നുംതന്നെ ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല. 'Not likely' എന്നാണ് അവസാന മറുപടി. ഇതിന്റെ അർത്ഥമെന്തു? നിങ്ങളൊക്കെ അവിടെ കിടന്നു ചാകുവിൻ, നികുതിമാത്രം ഇങ്ങോട്ടയച്ചു തന്നിരിക്കിൻ എന്നോ? എന്നാൽ അതു വലിയകഷ്ടംതന്നെയാണ്.

നിങ്ങളുടെ വലിയപട്ടണങ്ങളിൽ റോഡുകളുടെ മീതെയും പുഴുട്ടിൽക്കൂടിയും നിങ്ങൾക്കു ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യങ്ങളുണ്ടായിരിക്കാം. ഞങ്ങൾ ഇവിടങ്ങളിൽ വരുമ്പോൾ ഈ ഗുണം ഞങ്ങളും അനുഭവിക്കുന്നുണ്ടായിരിക്കാം. പക്ഷെ ഉൾനാട്ടുകാർക്കു ഇതുകൊണ്ടൊന്നും സുഖമാകുന്നതല്ലെന്നറിയാവുന്നതാണ്. അവരോടു വാങ്ങുന്ന നികുതിപട്ടണങ്ങളിൽ ചിലവാക്കുവാൻ മാത്രമാണെന്നാണ് ഗവൺമെണ്ടിന്റെ ധാരണയെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു. ഈ മനസ്ഥിതി വളരെ പരിതാപകരമാണെന്നു തന്നെപറയണം. എനിക്കതുയെപറവാനുള്ളു. ഉദ്യോഗപേക്ഷക്കു കാളേജ് മാറുന്നതിനും മറ്റും വലുതായ മൊത്തസംഖ്യകൾ ചിലവാക്കുന്നതിനുമുമ്പായി കുറച്ചെങ്കിലും ഉൾനാട്ടിലെ സാധുക്കൾക്കുവേണ്ടുന്ന സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തു പിന്നെ വലിയചിലവുകൾ ചെയ്താൽ കൊള്ളാം എന്നാണ് ഒരപേക്ഷയുള്ളതു.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—Any reply?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The Member of Kunnamkulam has brought to the Government's notice about the construction of a canal from Kunnamkulam to the Conolly canal. As I have said already, this canal has to pass through British and Cochin lands of which the Cochin portion is very small. The matter has, therefore, to be taken up with the British authorities so that they may do their portion of the work, and I understand that our Government is talking the matter up with the British people.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—Will the Government consider about the contribution towards this?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Yes. Regarding the question of a rail road between Kunnamkulam and Trichur, it is a matter of common knowledge to all that the Cochin Government has already embarked or is about to embark on very costly schemes of rail road construction. Principal among those is the conversion of the Shoranur-Cochin Railway which is estimated to cost about 66 lakhs of rupees, and there is again

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another project to connect Trichur with Kollengode and then to Pollachi.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—From Kollengode to Pollachi, the line will be opened now. There is no necessity.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—From Kollengode to Pollachi *via* Chittur.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—This is the route the train will take. The road construction will, you will admit, be of much more importance than the rail road between Kunnamkulam and Trichur. Even in that case, I have reported that a careful census has to be taken. The Government has not come to any conclusion as to whether it should order a special traffic investigation to be conducted in the matter. The Government feel that it is not very urgent in the case of these projects which are under consideration.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—Did the Government make any enquiries whether the Railway, if opened, will prove to be of a commercial value or not?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—We want a special man to take the traffic census. The Government have not appointed one for reasons I have already mentioned. Then about the deficiency of roads in the Talappalli Taluk. The same point has been brought forward by the Member for Pazhayannur. But I may say that, if there is any Taluk in the Cochin State in which money is being spent largely on road construction, it is the Talappalli Taluk.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—Opinions differ.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The construction of the Cheerakuzhi Bridge cost the Government about a lakh and odd rupees. This year we have again budgetted for the construction of a road from Elanad and another from Nelluvayi to Pallisseri. All these works show that we are not at all oblivious to the fact that Talappalli Taluk requires new roads.

മിസ്റ്റർ. ടി. കെ. നായർ.—ഒരു ലക്ഷം ഉറുപ്പിക ചിലവാക്കിയെങ്കിൽ ഈ ന്യായം ഇഞ്ചിവപേരൂരിൽ കാളേജ് മാറുന്നതിന്നു ചിലവാക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യക്കും ബാധകമാകുമായിരിക്കാം!

ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി പ്രസിഡെണ്ട്.—അതു ഇഞ്ചിവപേരൂർ കോളേജിന്റെ കാര്യം എടുക്കുമ്പോൾ പറയാം.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I was talking of communications and not of buildings. I think we have constructed a Lower Secondary School at Chelakkara.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—I withdraw it.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 15.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,61,659 for communications by Re. 1.*

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Deputy President.—Next, Mr. Salem. He is absent.

Hence the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 16.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,700 for No. 178 constructing a kitchen for the Pay wards in Ernakulam General Hospital.*

Deputy President.—Cut motion No. 16, Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Sir, the object of this motion is to omit item No. 178, a sum of Rs. 2,700 for constructing a kitchen to the Pay ward of the Ernakulam General Hospital. This subject has come to the notice of this Council on more occasions than one. This subject was first introduced in the budget of 1102 when the Government budgetted for a sum of Rs. 40,000 and the Council reduced it by Rs. 20,000 on a motion moved by the Deputy President of this House. The estimate for this Pay ward was a lakh and 70,000, and the Council was staggered when they knew that such a large amount was proposed to be spent, and there is a full discussion of the subject on pages 1533 to 1534 of the Council Proceedings. The time being very limited, I do not propose to go into all the reasons, but after a full discussion, it was agreed that not more than Rs. 20,000 should be spent on this. In the next year, the Government again came forward with a proposal for Rs. 10,500. Out of the Rs. 20,000 allowed the previous year they spent only Rs. 15,000 and it was stated that the Chief Engineer was able to construct a plan only for Rs. 25,500.

You yourselves, Sir, proposed another cut that this Rs. 10,500 should be reduced to the previous figure of Rs. 20,000 and your reduction motion was to reduce the amount by Rs. 5,500. Then there was a full discussion and an assurance was given by the Government that no more money will be spent on this, and it is interesting and instructive to read a few passages from that discussion.

"Mr. V. K. Kochunni Menon.—I have no objection to withdraw my motion *if the Government gives me an assurance that this will not be repeated hereafter.* (*Hear, hear*). If the House agrees to allow me to withdraw my motion, I have no objection to withdraw."

The point was that we have already stipulated that you shall not spend on this Pay ward more than Rs. 20,000. To come to the Council and say that we propose to spend Rs. 25,500 is an insult to this Council and we will not tolerate it. That was the attitude assumed by the Deputy President himself on that occasion. Then Mr. Krishna Menon assumed an attitude of compromise.

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" Mr. P. Krishna Menon .—You give that promise. I believe all the Hon'ble Members will agree with me in thinking that this cut motion was tabled not for the main purpose of reducing the cost of the buildings or depriving the Government of Rs. 5,500 for paying ward but only *to emphasise the fact that a principle has been violated by the Government in over-spending money which was restricted by a resolution at the vote of this Council and which was accepted by the Government.* Now we find from the Hon'ble the Chief Engineer that the buildings cannot be decently completed without this full allotment asked for. What will be the result if we carry the cut motion? Certainly out of decency of interest to the Public Works Department and for the paying public and for the paying ward, Government will have to spend the amount and certify the expenditure. It is not proper on our part to give room for such an action. On the other hand, it will be graceful on the part of the Members who have supported the motion to withdraw their motions or rather to support the Member in withdrawing his motion on the understanding, as I am sure the Government will do that, *that no repetition of such violation of the vote of the Council will be done hereafter.*

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Will the Government give us an undertaking?

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—I believe so.

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—It was not intentional.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—May be, this is not at all intentional. Even unintentionally it should not be repeated.

Mr. A. K. Vergu Ayyar.—It is a part expenditure. We could have certified the expenditure then and there. That was why it was spent this year. It was not very difficult to complete the building and payment to be made in this particular year.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—We want an assurance only that this will not be repeated.

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—Please let me explain. We wanted the sanction of the Council for the additional expenditure. Since this is a part expenditure, we will be perfectly justified in certifying the expenditure even without a promise as now asked for.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—Now that there is an assurance we are satisfied.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—We are perfectly satisfied.

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—We insisted upon the Chief Engineer to prepare an estimate within this Rs. 20,000. He said that he could not cut down the expenditure any further. It is only then that the estimate is sanctioned.

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there ordered that the excess amount should be provided in the budget of 1104 and the sanction of the Council obtained. That is the state of things."

Now let us see what the Government did in spite of the assurance given on that occasion.

In answer to a question of mine this morning, the Chief Engineer states that he has spent on this building this year Rs. 11,761—13—7. The budget was only for Rs. 10,500. He spends in violation of the assurances more than a thousand rupees without the knowledge of this Council. I ask "is this fair to this Council?" Now they want another sum, the present item of Rs. 2,700, over the excess amount which they have spent without our knowledge. My submission is, there is no use of our motions. Words do not carry weight with this Government; reason cannot persuade them; truth is unpalatable to them. I shall not say anything further. I move that the grant be discussed.

Deputy President.—Don't you want a kitchen after having provided for a paying ward?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Sir, they say there is no organ so mischievous as the tongue, and I believe my tongue has done as much mischief as anybody else. But never in my memory has that organ been used to such evil purposes as in an unguarded moment I mentioned in the House the words nursing room, paying ward. The whole purpose was twisted purposely and deliberately. In spite of protest after protest, not only in the Council, in the Special Finance Committee, a noble purpose for which I pleaded has been converted into a selfish one. Now I am not going to enter into details. But what I want to say is, do you think that we are such babies that we could not understand this little game? You remember the Girls' High School and you came here for an allotment saying that you wanted an additional hall and also a lavatory. Then I asked this pertinent question, did not the Government think when the Government put up such a building that such a building is necessary? Similarly I ask this question, when you put up the paying ward had you no idea that the patients should be allowed to feed themselves? Did you not think that they have a stomach? Did you not think that a kitchen is necessary to give food? When you come and ask for an allotment of Rs. 25,000, is it not your duty to include that? You may as well come and say 'we want Rs. 100 for a window, we want Rs. 25 for a cot, we want Rs. 15 for a lock.' What is the meaning of this? Should you not know that you want a kitchen? Did you think that Nala will come and send it down? You know the allusion, don't you, doctor? (*Prolonged laughter.*)

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Now without kitchen you cannot use the building. That is the thing. There is already a kitchen. Even if there is not a kitchen, a kitchen is necessary, for we have not got any man without a stomach. All people have got a stomach and they must be fed. If they live upon food there must be a kitchen. It is self-evident. It is also self-evident that you came for a supplementary grant For a kitchen you want Rs. 2,700. What kind of kitchen will the Department be able to build ? Rs. 2,700 kitchen must be a grant affair. Made of marble, superfine kitchen? How many patients could you accommodate in your paying ward ? Will you tell me how many patients can be accommodated ?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—There are six wards and 2 can be accommodated in each. That is 12.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—You admit 2 patients in the paying ward ! What I understood was that each patient should have a separate ward and the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer said that there is only accommodation for six. This is the first time that he says that we can accommodate 2 in each ward and not one in each ward.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—It is true. I said that a ward has the capacity to accommodate 2. That Hon'ble Member was speaking of the utmost capacity of the ward. The utmost you can accommodate is 12.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Is it a practice in the paying wards to admit two or three ?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Even in the Madras General Hospital.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—In one room ?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Yes.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Why do you want this Rs. 2,700 for a kitchen? There are Hospitals and Dispensaries which do not cost Rs. 2,700. That is exactly what I want. No use of talking like this. Rs. 2,700 of public money is used for a kitchen. Are you going to squander away money like this? All I can say is, I shall be very careful hereafter in bringing forward any new ideas to you gentlemen and this shall be a lesson to me for minding my own business and not to give you any new ideas. (*Hear, hear.*)

Deputy President.—Why do you want such a large amount for the kitchen ?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—It is not only one kitchen that we want. The kitchen should have two or three sets of rooms to suit the convenience of all castes. It is one building having two or three rooms. One for Brahmins, Hindus, another for Christians. They may require a separate kitchen. So that, if it is only a kitchen for one set of people,

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it can be constructed much cheaper. We want separate accommodation, for each caste.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—Then you want 12 kitchens for 12 patients, for two or three different sets of people. In Brahmins too there will be difference, ordinary, Nambudiris, and others.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—There are only three sets of kitchens.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—If you want for each patient a kitchen, you must have 12 rooms.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Not for each patient, but for each class of people. They can mix together. Such kind of people will have one set of rooms for themselves.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Is it sufficient? A Cheruma might come, a Thiyya might come and another Tamil Brahmin might come.

Deputy President.—That is not likely.

Dr. A. G. Menon —Why do you say that it is not likely? It is paying ward. So those who have money may come.

Deputy President.—It is not impossible, not likely.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—If you are going to recommend compartmental treatment, you must construct 64 kitchens or more. How many castes are there? So it is better instead of wasting public money to construct one kitchen and be satisfied. Even in the hospital it is not proper, for caste system has not invaded it.

Deputy President.—There are several persons. They won't be willing to be there.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—We shall put for 12 patients 12 rooms, one room for each patient.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—We have Brahmin cooks even in the Mental Hospital. This is an acknowledged thing to suit the sentiments of people, acknowledged everywhere. Even in advanced countries like Madras, they have got castes. Is it a great wonder that we have it here?

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Here in Cochin, the hospital is the one institution where this baneful caste system is not introduced. Let it stop there.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—What is your objection to have for each patient one room so that there may be different diets for each? It would be better that each patient is supplied with a kitchen.

Deputy President.—They have no objection. We will have to add to the amount.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—It may cost more. You will have to double the amount.

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Mr. C. J. Mathew.—Each patient may require different diets.

Diwan Bahadur Dr.V.Verghese.—Let him make in the the same hearth either soup or *kanji.*

Mr. A. L. Antony.—Even members of the same community may differ. Two Brahmins may differ.

Deputy President.—It may be extended then. At present we cannot anticipate all these things. At present there is provision for three sets of kitchens. Each individual may have separate sentiments. Provide for Rs. 5,000, 6,000 or 8,000 and they will do it.

Mr. A. L. Antony.—There is no meaning in saying that the sentiment of the people should be respected. Then everybody will have sentiments.

Deputy President.—Not the sentiment. For a few rupees' sake, they bring this trouble again.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—There will be others following other ways.

Deputy President.—There are only six wards here. It is only when there are so many paying patients.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—It is not really necessary.

Deputy President.—If there is necessity it may be extended then. The point is that this amount alone is required now.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—Anyhow do not do it caste-war.

Dr. E. A. Veigas.—Is it necessary to have a separate building for kitchen in the General Hospital?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—The existing kitchen is so situated that it cannot be extended. Further it is an old building which is not capable of new extensions. The proposed one will be more convenient. It will add to the usefulness of the pay wards as there are people who do not like food cooked in the hospital. It is only an additional convenience for them. The building will remain as it is, if a kitchen is not provided. I dwelt on the usefulness of a separate kitchen. As regards the amount of money to be spent, it is not my concern, it is the Chief Engineer's. I shall not stipulate what sum shall be spent. I should like to be as hygienic as possible. I am sure the Member for the Public Works Department will explain that this Rs. 2,700 is not at all an extravagant amount for a kitchen of the type I have desired.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—I suppose the Member for the Medical Department would be satisfied with one kitchen.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I would like to say a few words regarding the extra expenditure on pay ward. The

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money sanctioned for the construction of the pay ward was only twenty thousand rupees. Later on it was made Rs. 25,500 as it could not be completed satisfactorily with Rs. 20,000. The final bill comes to Rs. 26,294 making an extra expenditure of Rs. 794. It was simply contingent. There is no real deviation from the original estimate. The excess is only Rs. 794 in an estimate for Rs. 25,500 which you will consider as not a deviation requiring such severe notice.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—But the sanction was only for twenty thousand rupees.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The estimate was for Rs. 25,500 but only twenty thousand rupees was sanctioned in the beginning and subsequently it was made Rs. 25,500.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Because you spent without our consent.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—But you consented afterwards, though reluctantly.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Yes, we did.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The excess expenditure was only Rs. 794 which is purely very very reasonable.

Deputy President.—Then what about this cut?

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—It is only just to point out this.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 17

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 20,000 for lump provision for urgent school works.*

Deputy President.—The next motion, No. 17, is in the name of Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—The motion is only to draw the attention of the Government to our objection for the lump sum provision. The proper course is to come for supplementary grants.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—But they are very urgent works.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Come for supplementary grants.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—There may not be time for notice. The list of schools comes under this. I find for instance the schools mentioned by the Hon'ble Member for Kattur. We realised the urgency of the matter only now.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—If it is not possible then, place a Statement before the House.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Every year what we do is that we send a pretty long list of schools which may require repairs. In the Huzur according to the amount available a lump sum is provided for these works. We have in this Department, a large number of Malayalam schools which are held in build-

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ings which are not all permanent, some are temporary, some semi-temporary, and some semi-permanent, and so on.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Sometimes held under trees also.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Schools are not held under trees. The buildings will not wait till the allotment is passed by the Council. That is the trouble.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—You can meet the expenditure under section 16 (9).

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—We thought that this would be more acceptable to the House. The money provided is for urgent works. This has been the practice that has hitherto been adopted. Now only we know your wishes.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—Does the Hon'ble Member say that this is the first time that objection is taken so far as this lump provision is concerned?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—This is the first objection so far as my Department is concerned. I am answerable only for the Education Department.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 18.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 20,000 for lump provision for urgent school works.*

മിസ്റ്റർ. ടി. എ. രാമചന്ദ്ര അയ്യർ—ഫിനാൻസ് മെമ്പരുടെ കൊട്ടക്കണക്കിനാണു് ആക്ഷേപം. കൊട്ടക്കണക്കു പൊട്ടക്കണക്കാണെന്നാണു് പറയാറു്.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 19.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,00,000 for item No. 193, shifting the Maharaja's College to Anappara.*

Deputy President.—Motion No. 19 by Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—My motion is to omit these three lakhs for shifting the College to Anappara. The Hon'ble Member for Public Works, when he was referring to this provision in the budget, was saying that on this matter opinion was divided. (*Hear, hear.*) That was what he was saying. I do not know whose opinion was divided. So far as I can see, with reference to this question of shifting the College to Anappara, I do not think there was any opinion solicited from this House or for that matter from the general public. I understand that there was a conference of some of the Government Officers concerned, not all, and probably the decision was arrived at in their conference, and if I did understand the Public Works Member rightly, probably those that met in that conference itself could not come to a unanimous verdict so far as the question of shifting itself is concerned.

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Dr. A. R. Menon.—How do you know?

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—I called for the Diwan's Proceedings this morning and I am told that the Diwan's Proceedings was passed as a result of the conference, that was held with reference to this matter, by some of the officers sitting on the other side. I have only imperfect information. It was for that purpose that this very morning itself I asked the Hon'ble Member for Education whether he could supply me with the Diwan's Proceedings. But unfortunately he said that it was not in his possession.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I am not in a position to give any further information.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—It is for them to say whether there was any conference, as to who all met, whether there was any division amongst those—whatever it be. Now I understood that this question of shifting to Anappara was a matter that was insisted upon by the University authorities. That is when the University Commission came and visited this place in the year 1925 and in the year 1929. I am only speaking this, subject to correction. So far as that matter is concerned, we know absolutely nothing of that matter. Their reports are not published. But so far as I can understand, the University authorities have got no right to say or to insist that the College should be shifted from here to another place. They can only insist that the College should have sufficient accommodation for its own purposes (*hear, hear*). Now it seems to me that, so far as this matter is concerned, there is a very important question involved in this. It is for that very purpose that I asked this morning what the scheme is going ultimately to cost. Because I want to impress upon this House the financial commitments, so far this matter is concerned, to which this House will have to commit itself. Just now I heard the Hon'ble Member for Palayannur crying that the needs of his rural locality were being coldly neglected by the Government. There are so many similar problems, *e.g.*, the question of rural reconstruction, etc., for which we want so much money. Now the question that has to be seriously considered by this House is whether there is any scope for expansion here in Ernakulam itself. I am not concerned with the question of starting an Agricultural College or a Forest College or a Technical College or any such thing which may find a scope probably in the five hundred acres of land that are proposed to be acquired by the Government for this purpose in Anappara. There may not be scope for such things in Ernakulam. I am only confining myself to the simple question whether there is any absolute necessity for shift-

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ing the present College to Anappara simply to find out accommodation. Is it not possible to find out all the accommodation that is absolutely necessary for a First Grade College in Ernakulam itself? Is there no room for expansion here? Can we not acquire sites for expansion? If necessary, I shall point out several sites for you. Now, so far as this thing is concerned, what I understand is, this is going to be a Residential College—I mean that provision has to be made for quartering the staff also and not for students alone. In fact, if the College is to be located in a place which is two or three miles away from Trichur Town,....

Dr. A. G. Menon.—No. It is only a mile and a half from the Municipal boundary.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—If you start from my house, *i. e.*, from the eastern end of the Municipality, it is more.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—Now what I want to bring to the notice of the House is that, so far as this shifting is concerned, you will have to make what is called an educational colony as it were at Anappara. Buildings not only for the students, lecture rooms, quarters for the staff, quarters for the clerks and menials and several others will also have to be provided—very probably it is to grow into a Residential College itself. And then you will have to make provision for a dispensary and so many other things. Whether it is actually going to be on the lines of the Oxford, Liverpool or London Universities, I do not know. I do not want to say that you should not have a model College like other countries. Now the thing is, can we afford this, is it not a luxury or is it an absolute necessity? Is it an absolute necessity or is it a luxury that the State is going to provide for its people?

Mr. V. D. Ouseph.—Or is it a waste?

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—I cannot say that money is wasted on education, whatever it be. My only concern is whether it is going to be an absolute necessity. I earnestly ask, and I ask with all earnestness that I am capable of, whether it is not possible to find sufficient accommodation by acquiring the blocks, those lying adjoining the College to the east. I understand that the space there is three acres.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Not enough for sports, etc.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—Now I will come to sports, out-of-doors games, and all that. Now, so far as that is concerned, is it absolutely necessary, I ask, that your football, tennis and cricket grounds and all that should be very near the College itself? Is it absolutely necessary? I say that nowhere it is so. Now, if you go a little either to the northern or to the

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southern side of Ernakulam, you can find a lot of space available.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—What about cost?

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—I will come to cost later on. The other would be literally a forest game, Sir, in Anappara. Unless you want our pupils to go to the forests, unless you are going to establish another *Santhiniketan* in Cochin, unless you want to establish another University like the one that existed at Nalanda in olden days, and unless you want to change the whole idea of modern education and go back to the old days of *Guru Kula Vasam*, I say, you cannot justify your shifting to Anappara. From *Brahmacharya*, you want the boys to take to *Vanaprastha* direct. It is not possible for us to do it. Our boys have to go through the important stage of a householder as well. If this is the idea underlying the decision of the Government, I certainly cannot appreciate it. But I think lack of accommodation here is the only reason which must have influenced the Government or the Members who advised the Government to take this step. In my opinion there is sufficient accommodation available in Ernakulam itself. The Government probably wants to open Honour's courses also here. We can find accommodation for that also here. Under these circumstances, I really cannot understand why you propose a change. The Government spent a lakh and fifty thousand rupees in Anappara for a Leper Asylum and this morning I heard that a good portion of that sum was spent for acquisition purposes. This is for acquiring 100 acres, and with reference to the additional 500 acres now proposed to be acquired, I understand that a good portion of it is rubber plantation.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—About 40 acres of rubber plantations.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—Now, May I know whether that is absolutely necessary?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—We can manage without it, but our present idea is to acquire five hundred acres. I am only speaking of the present idea. Now, so far as I understand, Government propose to acquire about 40 acres of rubber plantations and the remaining greater portion is Sirkar *poramboke*.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—Then with reference to this cost of buildings, I would like to know as to how much it will come. Supposing you are shifting to Anappara, what are you going to do with these costly buildings?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Harbour Stores.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—I do not know what you are going to do with the College buildings and the College Hostel buildings. Sir, when the Lower Secondary School building

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was opened the other day—one year back—that is the school that was put up on the Chittur road—at the time of the opening ceremony, for which I was also present, I heard the Diwan saying that they had allowed sufficient foundation so that it might be converted at any time into a storied building so that the boys of the High School may also be accommodated there, if necessary. Now what is the objection, I earnestly ask, to take the High School boys to that building? Even then, if the space is not available, why not you acquire a few acres of land in Ernakulam and why can't you go a little to the south or north for your playgrounds, etc? (*Hear, hear.*) Instead of taking the College from Ernakulam, the capital of the State, where it has been for the past fifty years and which is certainly an ideal place, I really cannot understand the wisdom of shifting to another place. And especially when we find that Cochin is going to be commercially improtant, do you mean to say that the boys have to go far away from those commercial activities?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Exactly, that is the very point.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I should like to know whether the Hon'ble Member has visited the spot.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—No, Sir, does the Hon'ble Member tell me that all those who have visited the place are unanimous in their opinion?

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. എ. രാമചന്ദ്ര അയ്യർ.—ഞാൻ പൊയിട്ടുണ്ട.

റാവു സാഹിബ്ബ് മിസ്റ്റർ സി. മത്തായി.—അവടെയ്ക്കല്ല പോകേണ്ടിവ്വുത്. (ചിരി.) I have got the answer that he has not and I only asked whether the Member has visited.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—I want to press before the House that, so far as this matter is concerned, the thing is, this is a huge financial commitment. The question is whether there is absolute necessity for it and whether the State can afford it, especially when there are several demands on the public purse and when there are so many others crying for their local needs. Is the Government justified, I ask, in taking this grave step at present? This morning, I do not know whether I am divulging any secret, if I say that, in the course of a casual conversation with the Hon'ble Member for Public Works, he told me that the modest estimate for this scheme would be 10 lakhs. But the Education Member is saying that the minimum requirement would be 6 lakhs.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I say for the absolute minimum requirements.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—Sir, may I know the absolute minimum required expenditure so far as Ernakulam is concerned?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I think that, if the Christian College were to continue in George Town itself, they

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have to acquire 600 acres of land. But the Government, I am told, have promised a free gift of 600 acres. The cost will be practically 15 lakhs.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—What about the Pachaippa's College? May I know whether there is anywhere else this experiment of Residential University carried on, so far as the Madras Presidency is concerned?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—It is already in the Loyola College.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—It is so in Oxford.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—The Education Member has not answered my question. What would be the absolute minimum cost so far as Ernakulam itself is concerned?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I have already given the cost in Madras. That is all what I can say. I have the experience in other places.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—This reminds me of a remark that was made from the official side on the first day itself. "We have got sufficient explanation for all the charges that are levelled against the Government but since you are determined we don't propose to give the explanation". The Government have determined, so far as this shifting is concerned, and there is no use of my trying to explain.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Are these not unwarranted statements?

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—There is absolutely nothing unwarranted.

Deputy President.—They have only decided to transfer subject to revision.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—In the Government Proceedings it is so, Sir. They have actually decided to transfer. I say this because the Proceedings has not been furnished in spite of my repeated request for the same.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Am I to go for it to Trichur in an aeroplane, Sir, and take it?

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—They knew that this discussion would come, and if the Education Member wanted, he could have been ready with them. I think that a copy of the Proceedings will be also in the Huzur Office.

Now, Sir, what I submit is that this is a very huge financial commitment.

Deputy President.—The time is over.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—My only objection, so far as this is concerned, is we are going to launch a big scheme. We do not know what the actual costs will be when you complete the work. The question, as it appeared from the budget speech

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of the Finance Member, was that the finances of our State are not in a very satisfactory state and that it is not good for us to spend huge sums on these experiments.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Sir, I rise to oppose this motion, and there was never an occasion which gave me more pleasure in crossing swords with one of the ablest and cleverest lawyers in Ernakulam.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—Thank you for the compliment.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—But the House will not be able to see the same amount of mental jealousy that has been exhibited by my Hon'ble friend who in his few solid facts tried to convince the House in favour of the proposition, but I take it to be so very unsubstantial that all his arguments will hold no water at all. I shall go step by step, for the reason why it should be changed. And it must be understood properly that neither he nor I is an expert. Human nature being what it is, my friend has exhausted all the good points favourable for the location of the College at Ernakulam and now I shall take the converse of all these points, points favourable for the location of the College at Trichur. My first point is that Hon'ble Members should be absolutely free from local jealousy and that they should not be influenced by this consideration of the locality. And I appeal to you to listen to the reasons which prompted the Government for the adoption of this course. It was only at the instigation of this Council (*hear, hear*), year after year, and after the Government have accepted your motion, are you going to say that you shall not proceed further ? That is the point. You know that, when the Government came to this Council for an allotment of Rs. 50,000 for the College buildings at Ernakulam, several Members opposed the same asking "have you decided the shifting of the College to Anappara". The Director of Public Instruction then explained about the inadequacy of the buildings. Now I shall come to the various reasons. The University Commission inspected the place and the University Commission did say that the present locality is not sufficient for the necessary land is not available here for a first-class First Grade College. Then they came to Trichur and held a Conference and in that Conference they again said that the College question must be soon settled and they visited Anappara and they were also very very satisfied with the conditions and the beauty of the locality.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—But tigers and jackals will catch you.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—You, gentlemen, who have visited Anappara buildings, will see that the tigers and jackals do not catch the people of Trichur. Besides I assume that no

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tigers will catch you since the flesh of Ernakulam people is saltish.

I may say that, due to the inconvenience of rooms, classes are held in the verandah in the Ernakulam College,

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Yes, it is a fact. In the Zoology section they are doing practical work in the verandah.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—The same is the case in the Chemistry section also. You know that electric light is not best to look in a microscope. But they are doing it. The Chemistry laboratory is not fully equipped. It is not up-to-date. I have made enquiries and practically all the professors and the tutors are honestly of opinion that the same should be shifted. They honestly told me that they are put to serious inconvenience and that the time has come to take some energetic measure to remove all these restrictions and difficulties. Now, after the matter has been hanging for four and odd years, and now when a proposal is made to shift the College, is it justifiable on your part to say that you can convert the existing buildings into two or four-storied buildings and that you can go a little to the east or to the south for playgrounds, etc? Does not the University insist upon appointing persons to look after sports ?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Yes, and we have appointed a Director.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Now the University expects us not only to appoint a Director but to provide the necessary grounds for these College students to play. Where is the ground for the College here? With more than one thousand students you must provide at least half-a-dozen foot-ball grounds and 3 or 4 cricket grounds and a dozen or two tennis grounds. How can you provide all these grounds here? The Hon'ble Member says "you should take the surrounding buildings". Will the Chief Medical Officer surrender his buildings? (*Laughter.*) Then the only thing is the hospital must be shifted as also all the neighbouring buildings for the sake of satisfying four gentlemen here who will convert them into tennis courts and foot-ball grounds! I also hold that, however great may be your local interest, in a matter like this, this Council ought to take a wider view, and I challenge any one to say "is there a more central place, a more intellectual centre in Cochin State than Trichur ?"

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—No.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I am very glad that my friend, the Member for Trippunittura, entirely agrees with my view.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Yes, about Anappara ?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—We are people who want to play a part in the intellectual centre and we leave to you the more lucrative centres of commerce and politics. If that be the case,

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the College should be located in a central place and a healthy place. Do you realise, gentlemen, who are here, how difficult it is for students to get a small house? For a rotten house they have to pay Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 and most probably there will be difficulty hereafter in the matter of water even. We hear a lot of complaints about water, and you are removing a lot of people from here, and you cannot complain about scarcity of water hereafter—you can have for yourself your precious Alwaye water!

So, Sir, this treating with absolute indifference, so far as Ernakulam is concerned, and on the ground of public utility and public policy, the necessity for the location of the College here is beside the point.

Now, what happens? Consider another aspect for one minute. This town is going to be a port. Does any one realise what changes will take place in the future of Ernakulam? You will not recognise your old Ernakulam in another 20 years! There will be such a change in this place that any one who leaves Ernakulam to-day and comes back in 20 years will not recognise that it is his old Ernakulam. The place will be crowded, there will be disease, there will be various temptations which ought not to be in this place in front of pupils, especially at a chosen stage, and those who are responsible for locating the College ought to consider all these questions; otherwise they shall be sorry for it later on. (*Hear, hear.*) Modern tendency is always for shifting the University from the town to an adjacent place as far as possible. They live within the town *but not in the town* and this is insisted upon the students as a distinctive mark that they belong to the institution. That is the object. Thereby they get the benefit of the town without being exposed to the infections of the town. The port is the most infectious place that could be imagined, and you want to locate the College in front of a port so that students may go about rubbing shoulders with sailors! I cannot conceive of a more irresponsible way of putting the proposition than simply saying, "what will be the cost; can you lose old timber; can you lose old mud!" Are you in a position to bear the burden? You must bear the burden. That is all the point.

I do not agree with you, gentlemen, that Rs. 6½ lakhs will do for the expenditure for this College. It may be 15 lakhs or 20 lakhs. Let the House vote on that item. Let it be 20 lakhs. Who is going to say that we have spent 20 lakhs for education in vain? What is the object of collecting revenue if you do not spend on education? I hear daily here in this place that you must spend upon education, and the Director of Public Instruc-

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tion, I do not think, can complain that we have been very miserly in granting his demands. If that be the case, if this House is in the habit of meeting all legitimate demands of the Director of Public Instruction, I am sorry—I regret—that, simply because of that local affection,—I really have a great regard for those who have such affection and I honour them for it; I will consider it a virtue and not a vice—but that idea alone should not allow you to drown all other considerations and set aside all other reasonable arguments simply because you like to have that College there itself. I can quite understand the pangs of sorrow that you feel when you see the old College dismantled. But, gentlemen, necessity knows no law! And you must make the best of it. You, gentlemen, are going to have a port here. Therefore, according to circumstances, we must be satisfied with what we have. You satisfy yourself with your port and with your commercial activities, and we shall be satisfied with our Colleges and our intellectual activities.

I hope that after all this is a matter which we have pressed upon the Government and the Government cannot proceed to effect freedom from it unless the House votes for it.

After expressing your divergent views I hope and trust you will enable the House to place the plank of the University on a broad foundation of all our joint agreement and our joint loyalty. That ought to be the principle in a matter like this. A mistaken route may produce incalculable bad effects and a right route may produce immense and incalculable benefits.

With these few words, I oppose the motion, Sir.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Sir, I am not prepared to accept the division proposed by the Hon'ble Member for Trichur, *viz.*, commerce and money to Ernakulam and intellect and wisdom to Trichur. If that is the basis on which this shifting is proposed, I can find some explanation; otherwise I cannot. May I bring to the notice of this House that the total population of Anappara, at any rate the total population that existed barring other living beings than human beings, appears to be about 10 or 15?

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Nil.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—It is virgin ground, no doubt, even as we have got the virgin Ghats in Poonallur in Travancore. But they in Travancore got made a separate Science College there rather than shift the College to Anappara.

Now, I ask you what is the population of Ernakulam and Cochin and Trippunittura and how does the total population compare with the total population of Anappara? I fully concede, Sir, that modern ideas, especially utopian ideas, will recommend the establishment of an independent, self-contained uni-

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tary College and that it would be an ideal achievement. But let us look at the practical point of view. Here in the Ernakulam centre there is a total population of well over a lakh of people whose students find easy access to the College. (*A voice*: *Oh!*) My friends object when I say a lakh of people. I will give you the account. We have 20,000 and odd people in Ernakulam and another 20,000 in Mattancheri. (*Cries of Oh!*)

What Oh! You may sit on the pinnacle of wisdom; we are only on the point of practical politics. Do you know how many students are coming from Mattancheri to the Ernakulam College? Then don't shut your eyes and fail to see that there are over a lakh of people. Have you provided a separate College for Mattancheri? There are over a lakh of people from among whom very many students come to this College and study. Now, supposing you abolish this College at Ernakulam, where are they to go to? Will the Government find for them the additional requirements in money to send them over to Anappara? Or, is it a move in the Curzonian policy of trying to stiffle education as much as possible? I say a student who is living with his parents in Ernakulam has to pay hardly anything more than school fees in the Ernakulam College.

Deputy President.—All the students belong to Ernakulam?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Ever so many. Take the census of students of Ernakulam and the surrounding localities within a 6 miles' distance—six miles' walking distance—and you will find that about half the students to-day in the College are from this locality.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I am pretty sure it is not half.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—You are only pretty sure but I am more sure. Ernakulam and suburbs, within this area I have specified, contain a lakh of population now. There is already a College in Trichur. If you take this College away to Anappara, what educational facility do you provide for this capital of the State? Sailors will come and the port will come, you say. Did the Bombay Government remove the Bombay University? What is the Cochin port compared with the Bombay port? One square inch costs fifteen guineas in the city of London. Did they remove the University of London from London? Or did they find a place for sports? Did they go to the South of London, the Holland Park? Which is the metropolis of the world, which, because of its growth either commercial or naval or in any other way, has driven out its College out of that port? Will the Educational Director kindly answer? Cochin wants to build a model College at Anappara for the

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education of the brute colony there and the edification of roving commissions. If you have got funds to spare, do have a College in Anappara. But to say that you are taking away the College from Ernakulam, I respectfully submit, in this 20th century, seems an anachronism.

Then they say the Commission was for shifting. There were ever so many commissions. Which is the commission which has driven a College out of a town simply because of congestion? The University Commission seems not to object, I know, to a few Colleges, some infinitely worse than ours. Do you know, Sir, of Bishop Heber's or the S. P. G. College in Trichinopoly? Do you know of the Government College in Mangalore? Do you know a number of Colleges which I can at once mention?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—What about the Christian College at Madras?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—There it has been for over half a century, and the Hon'ble Member fo Education who was edudated there will, I suppose, not give the palm to a man educated in the wilds of Anappara. I do not think the graduates coming out of this Christian College are tainted either by the stain of the sailors or any other stain.

Now, assume that the Christian College is shifted from there. How many other Colleges have you got in Madras? Is it like shifting our only College? If it is shifted, where shall we send our children to? That is the point. If that is the point, have you consulted with us as regards what shall be done? Have you got the money to start a model institution there or anywhere else? Is it wise, I ask, of a wise Government to starve this centre, this capital of the State, and take this one College from here to the wilds of Anappara? To take this College from here and plant it within 1½ miles' distance of another First Grade College, I respectfully submit, will be a blind action. You can do so when you are millionaires, when you have got plenty of money, when your Railway is financed, when your Harbour is financed, when you have got money boiling over. As my Hon'ble friend said, let us not start upon that adventure now. You will empty your coffers to nobody's advantage. Only the jackals and cobras of Anappara will be benefited.

Ernakulam is the capital of His Highness, and His Highness, I am sure, will never be a party to starve His Highness' capital of its one First Grade College.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I want to say a few words.

Deputy President.—Try to be brief.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Sir, at the outset I may say that my task has been considerably lightened by the Member for Trichur.

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Well, as I said before, this question of the location of the First Grade College has been discussed ever since this Council came into existence. And Members who have been here throughout as representatives in this Council will know that Government have been blamed so far for not having decided to shift the College to Anappara.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Without interrupting may I ask the Government whether the Government was not blamed for not scraping the Tramway and is the Tramway scraped by it?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I am making a mere statement of fact. The Government has been repeatedly blamed for having wavered too long on this question. We said we wavered simply because we realised the importance of the subject we were dealing with and we did not want to precipitate ourselves. After long and deliberate consideration and with due deference to the wishes expressed in this Council repeatedly, we have made up our mind and we have included the work in this budget, and now I hear voices in this Council finding fault with us for having just done the thing that this Council had wanted to be done. That is exactly the situation.

Now there have been very many issues raised by Members who spoke against this transfer of the College. Well, I shall take just one point mentioned by the Member for Trippunittura. He says Ernakulam contains a lakh of inhabitants.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I did not say that. Within 6 or 7 miles of Ernakulam.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—He says the College at Ernakulam stands for a lakh of inhabitants whereas Anappara stands for 10 human beings. And then in his geographical conception of this area he includes Mattancheri, whereas in his geographical description of Anappara, Trichur is entirely excluded. So that he says the shifting to Anappara is for the good of 10 human beings and for a host of wild animals and other things which do not come under the human species. And then he said half the student population of this College belongs to Ernakulam. That also, I think, is a mistaken statement.

Now then, the College that we are thinking of is not a parochial institution. It is not intended for Ernakulam; it is not intended for Trichur; it is not intended for Mattancheri; it is not intended for Anappara. It is intended for the whole of Cochin State. (*Hear, hear.*)

Now, what you have got to consider is, how are you going to conserve and promote the cultural interests of the entire population of Cochin State? For that purpose are you justified in shifting this College from here to Anappara?

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Well, you talk of the rise of this town and the advantage of being in a town and all that. I think any one who knows anything about University life will admit that the conditions here in Ernakulam are not, even now, congenial to the development of the spirit of culture, and then, later on when the port develops as we expect it to develop, it will be much worse. In these matters I do not profess to be an expert, and with due deference to the other side, I do not take them to be experts either, regarding University Education. I will read a few extracts from the report of the First University Commission. They came here in 1925.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—That is when there was no idea of Anappara.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—That was thought of but no definite step had been taken. We were having only a Second Grade College here and we wanted affiliation for First Grade, and when we applied for affiliation, the University sent out a Commission and they inspected the College and submitted a report. They said "The ideal which the management has in view is to build up a Professoriate consisting of natives of Cochin possessing special European qualifications. A few such men are already available; the remaining places will be filled up by appointing senior and efficient men already in the State service and by making short-term appointments of experienced men on loan from the British Service or elsewhere. This method of recruiting the staff seems to us quite sound; it will bring to the service of the College young men with good academic qualifications and older men with valuable experience who will exercise a steadying influence on the younger portion of the staff.

"**Accommodation.**—In considering this question we are faced with an initial difficulty. The present site of the College, though very fine, is not likely to retain its advantages when the Cochin Harbour is developed, and in any case it will not permit of College extensions on any large scale except at prohibitive cost. It is, therefore, proposed to shift the College to another place, but the exact locality has not been decided. The question of permanent location is to a certain extent bound up with the establishment of the Kerala University, and it is probable that the place selected will be somewhere near Trichur. A site has already been marked out for the College. We have examined this place and have no hesitation in stating that it will form a magnificent setting for a College or a group of Colleges provided a sufficiency of water can be assured. We suggest that the Cochin authorities should take up the investigation of the water supply immediately and, if they are satisfied in the matter, there can be no objection to transfer the College to the new locality," and so on.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—May I ask one question? In spite of this contamination theory, is the Harbour going to affect us in any way? Are we to have go-downs and factories

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in front of the Huzur Cutchery and Hospital buildings and the College buildings? The Harbour works will go on in the Venduruthi reclamation, I suppose. Will the Chief Engineer kindly enlighten us on the point?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Ernakulam is going to be a much busier place of traffic.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Nobody is going to build shops in front of the College or Hospital. In what way is it going to entirely affect us? Kindly enlighten us.

Rao Sahib Mr. C Matthai.—The whole place here will be congested and full of traffic.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Which place, please?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The foreshore, and you will have lines of Railway too.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—And there will be parks too. And beyond the foreshore, that is, Kizhavanachal, in any way. I just want to know how exactly Ernakulam will be affected. This contagion of sailors I can understand. This bogey of the Harbour is put in everywhere. How will it directly affect the Government block of buildings is what I cannot fancy.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—It will not demolish the buildings. That I can assure you.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Will it interfere with peaceful existence?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The environment is bound to change. The whole place will be full of traffic and of smoke and dust and noice.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Which place, please?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The land as well as water.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—You should never allow traffic in front of the Huzur Cutchery.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Will we have to surrender these buildings?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Absolutely no notion of surrendering.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Are you going to start Tramways in front of the Huzur? Just explain, please. Let us not have this general bogey of the Harbour introduced. Say in what way this College is going to be affected?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Well, I think, Sir, I have explained already.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—You have not said a word.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Ernakulam is going to be the centre of traffic.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—There is Bombay.

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Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—But Bombay is much more extensive.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Bombay is the most crowded place in India.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I do not say Bombay is ideal.

Well, that was the opinion of the University Commission that I read to you just now.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—There was recently another Commission.

Deputy President.—No more questions. Time is about to be over.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I was asked about the recent Commission. I am sorry their report is not come. But I must say this, that, even when the Commission was here, we were asked why we were delaying so much in fixing the location of the College, and when I met the Vice-Chancellor the other day, he made me understand that, if we had not decided, they would have to make an adverse report. I said, so far as the Government was concerned, we had decided and put it in the budget and then he asked me not to lose a moment in reporting to them. And I have reported officially also, not that this House had sanctioned but that the Government had decided it and put it in this year's budget to be placed before this House.

And then, when we plant the College there, we hope to develop a real cultural University atmosphere there. Mention was made of the proximity of another College about three miles from there.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—All these may be taken when we take up the subject of Education. The Member has already taken 12 or 13 minutes.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—So many points have been raised, and if the House is going to vote, they ought to know the Government view. All that I say is it would be unfair to Government if you allow Members over there to explain their views and do not give us an opportunity to say what we have to say. If you do not vote now, I agree.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—You may rest assured that I am not going to press.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The Member for Trippunittura said it was an argument against Anappara that there was a College at Trichur. Well, from our point of view it is a thing in our favour, because we want to develop a University atmosphere and bring about an association of Colleges. That is our idea. In fact I may tell the House that I proposed to the

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authorities of the St. Thomas' College that they should also shift somewhere there and we would give them plenty of land.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—They won't accept your suggestion.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—They have not yet taken my suggestion. Anyhow we are taking ours nearer theirs and it is just possible to bring about an association whereby we could have a group of Colleges and a centralised University atmosphere.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 20.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,00,000 for item No. 193, shifting the Maharaja's College to Anappara.*

Deputy President.—Next, No. 20. The Member is absent.

Hence the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 21.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,070 for item No. 204, acquisition of site, etc.*

Deputy President.—No. 21, Mr. Kunjunni Raja.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—This motion is to omit the allotment of Rs. 3,070 for item No. 24, acquisition of site, etc., for the Girls' High School, Ernakulam. Last year too, there was a motion to reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,000 for tiffin room construction by Rs. 9,000. A few extracts may be placed before the House so that the House may appreciate and understand the situation..

"From the budget figures you will find large amounts have been spent for this Girls' School. In 1102 Rs. 16,237 was spent for land acquisition and Rs. 30,000 for building, and in 1103, Rs. 41,000 was allotted for buildings. In addition to that the Government certified Rs. 10,000 for the music hall, otherwise called the "dancing hall" by the Member for Trichur. The total expenditure for this school building comes to Rs. 97,237. Not being satisfied with all that, last year they budgetted for another 10,000. I think it is too much to spend on a Girls' School. This Girls' School seems to be the monument of architectural beauty. The attractive part of this beauty seems to be her back."

Now, even on the last occasion Rs. 10,000 was budgetted for the tiffin shed and not being satisfied with that they have increased the amount this time to Rs. 12,070. The attractions of this beauty have become too tempting for the Government to resist her. I hear this beauty was shedding tears during the recent rains and the children in her womb had to assume their natural position of placing their legs up to escape from the flood o

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tears. Perhaps her cry may be due to the want of room for supplying tiffin to her children.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—He is not pressing it, Sir.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 22.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,000 for acquisition of site, etc., for the V. G School, Chittur, by Re 1.*

Deputy President.—No. 22, Dr. A. G. Menon.

Dr. A. G. Menon.— "Acquisition of site and providing *additional accommodation* for the V. G. School, Chittur."

Sir, during the question time the Director of Public Instruction admitted that the idea is to put up a new building elsewhere and not to provide more accommodation in the present school. "Additional accommodation" as seen in the budget is erroneous and he withdrew it. I don't say anything on this point.

I rise to move this cut motion to bring to the notice of Government the careless way in which the site for the High School for girls in Chittur has been chosen, and the utter disregard of the authorities concerned to the wishes and suggestions of the public and the guardians who are the primary persons interested in this matter.

The Chittur people submitted a petition to the Diwan on 8th Mithunam 1104 (a) about the unsuitability of the site selected for the V. G. High School. The proposed site being for a High School for girls, the authorities ought to have been very careful in the selection of the site. Firstly, special care ought to have been bestowed in the selecting of a place having respectable surroundings. Secondly, the place ought to be easily accessible to every part of the Municipality including Tattamangalam, and thirdly, the ways to the institution must be through respectable quarters. I shall read that portion of the petition to show the unsuitability of the place.

"We hear, much to our regret, that the school is to be put up in a place which has been a very bad locality with all sorts of demoralising element all round it." I draw your attention to the word "demoralising" contained in the petition.

I am sorry to state that all these three conditions are violated in the selection of the proposed site. It is in a corner of the town, and Tattamangalam students would suffer on that account. In my opinion the majority, say about 85%, of the students of this institution are Nayars to whom the proposed site is most unsuitable. This 85 per cent is only my information. Sir, with a view to place correct statistics before the House, I requested the present Headmistress to supply me with this information for placing it before this Council. I am sorry she had not the

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courtesy to give me even a reply. I bring this to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I shall take due notice of it, Sir.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—The surroundings of the locality of the proposed site are not respectable enough for girls to be sent without hesitation to schools. And the ways that lead to the proposed site from the various parts of the Municipality are not through quarters very safe for girls to go alone. I shall read that portion of the petition for your information.

"The girls of the Upper Secondary classes will naturally be hesitating to go to the school through quarters".

These are matters that could have been suggested to any officer who was responsible for selecting the site for that school; but sometimes it is not only the blind that could not see. Are we not establishing an institution to which our daughters and sisters have to be sent every day? Are we making experiments, so that if this locality would not suit we may change and select another the next day? When we permanently locate an educational institution, should we not be faithful and true to the children of the soil for whom it is meant?

Will Government be pleased to consider the suggestions offered by the people of Chittur in their petition, before they finally fix the site? To me their suggestions seem to be the best viewed from every standpoint. The suggestion is to locate the Victoria High School for girls in the building of the present Higher Elementary School for boys, and shift the Boys' School to the present Girls' School. The petitioners suggested in the last paragraph, "if we are allowed to have a voice regarding the site of the school, we may submit at once that the present Boys' Primary School may be selected for the Girls' High School and the Boys' Primary School removed to the present Girls' School."

Now, the Boys' Higher Elementary School is one of the best situated schools in the State. The building is an ideal one for a school. A most central place can never be imagined, and I am sure that such a fine place, satisfying all conditions necessary for an educational institution, no other school in the State has.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—That school is very close to the road.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Yes. It is. But it is not so close as your present Girls' High School in Ernakulam very lately put—the completion of it is not over even now. Sir, when you take the measurement, you will find that our school is a little away from the road than your present Girls' High School here.

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Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—But we don't say that conditions are ideal at Ernakulam. Where we could make it better we want to do it.

Dr. A.G. Menon.—After many make shifts the present site for Ernakulam Girls' High School was fixed. May I know, Sir, that you never thought then the proximity of the road is not in favour of establishing it, in the present place?

The main building is very decent and got constructed under the direct supervision of that educational veteran, Mr. Sealy. This building can be raised and one more story added if the Engineering Department approves. That is one suggestion. New buildings can be put up in the same compound, and if necessary there is enough and more space available for acquisition. The cost of acquisition would not be much as there are only small huts now in the adjoining space to the north of the present buildings. Thus accommodation can be easily and cheaply provided, if this suggestion is accepted.

Regarding the excellence of this locality, I have only to say that this institution will be one of the ideally situated High Schools in the State with minimum cost, if the suggestion is accepted.

As regards the present Higher Elementary School for the boys, I have suggested already that could conveniently be shifted to the present Girls' School building which has more than sufficient accommodation for the purpose and the Government need not spend anything at all.

I hope that the Government will not brush aside the valuable suggestion offered by the people of Chittur. If they do, we will have only to say that the Government has not done its duty towards the people of Chittur even in this profitable concern.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I may assure the Member, Sir, that we have not finally decided about the location. As I assured the Member this morning, the Inspector has already gone for investigation and before he comes I shall go down myself and make the best arrangement possible.

Dr. A.G. Menon.—On that assurance I ask the permission of the House to allow me to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motions Nos. 23 and 24.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 4,950 for a Registry Office at Mala.*

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 25,000 for constructing lines for the Police in certain stations.*

Deputy President.—Motions 23 and 24, Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar. He is absent.

Hence the motions were considered withdrawn.

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Motion No. 25.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,000 for item No. 228, constructing lines for the Police by Rs. 15,000.*

Deputy President.—No. 25, Mr. Raja.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—I don't move.

Hence the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motions Nos. 26—28.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,09,723 for 3—Buildings—(a) Original Works by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. L. Antony.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,35,431 for Buildings by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,35,431 for Buildings by Rs. 3,00,000.*

The Members being absent, the motions were considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 29.

.4 Irrigation.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 30,000 for item No. 272, opening a canal from Muriyad to Kakkathuruthi.*

Deputy President.—No. 29, Mr. Raja.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—This motion has been tabled to draw the attention of the Government to the grave situation arising from the Karuvannur flood problem. The Chief Engineer was stating this morning that there was no complaint from the people. I want to bring to the notice of this House a few extracts from a memorial submitted very recently to the Diwan of Cochin by the people of the area affected by this Karuvannur flood. To save time I think it is enough if I read only the important passages.

"മുകുന്ദപുരം താലൂക്കിലുള്ള വരന്തരപ്പിള്ളി, തൃക്കൂർ, കൊടകര, പൊറത്തിശ്ശേരി, കാട്ടൂർ എന്നീപഞ്ചായത്തുകളുടെ അധികാരസീമയിൽപെട്ടതും ഉത്തരവാദപ്പെട്ട ഏകവിള സെന്റർ നിലവും ഫലപുഷ്ടിയുള്ള ഏകവിള സെന്റർ പറമ്പും കൃഷിചെയ്തുവരുന്നതും ഫലപ്രദമായ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിൽ കുടിശ്ശിക ഉൾപ്പെടാത്തതും ജനങ്ങൾ അധിവസിക്കുന്നതും ഒരു ലക്ഷത്തിൽപരം രൂപ വാർഷികവരുമാനമുള്ളതുമായ വരന്തരപ്പിള്ളി, നന്തിപുലം, മുപ്ലിയം, തൃക്കൂർ, കല്ലൂർ, നന്മണിക്കര, കൊടകര, മറ്റത്തൂർ, പൊറത്തിശ്ശേരി, പല്ലൂർ, മുരിയാട, ആനന്ദപുരം, കാട്ടൂർ, കാറളം എന്നീ ഉത്തരവില്ലേജുകളിൽ സാമാന്യമായുംപെടുക്കുന്ന പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ അധികാരസീമയിൽപെട്ടതും ഫലപുഷ്ടിയുള്ള ഏകവിള സെന്റർ നിലവും നൂറിൽ ഏകദേശം

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സെൻറ പറ്റും കൃഷിചെയ്യുവാനും ദ , ര റ എറങ്ങള്‍ കൂടി മനു,ര ദ ര ജനങ്ങൾ അധിവസിക്കുന്നതും മനു,വന്നത് കു മ. ന. നു പൈ. നികുതിയുള്ളതുമായ പറമ്പുക്കര, തൊട്ടിപ്പാൾ, തൊറവു, നെല്ലായി, ചെങ്ങാരൂർ എന്നീ ര വില്ലേജുകളിൽ പ്രത്യേകമായും പ്രതിവർഷം തുടച്ചയായി സംഭവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന കൃഷിദോഷങ്ങളേയും തന്മൂലം ജനങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന ധനനാശങ്ങളേയും ക്ലേശങ്ങളേയും കരിച്ചു വിശദമായി വിവരിച്ചും അവയെ കഴിയുന്നവേഗം പരിഹരിച്ചു തരേണമെന്നു പ്രാർത്ഥിച്ചും അവിടത്തെ പൂർവ്വാശ്രമികളായ ര ദിവാൻജിമാരുടെ സന്നിധിയിലും സമർപ്പിക്കപ്പെട്ടതായ അതേ അപേക്ഷയെതന്നെ ര -ാമതെ ദിവാനായ അവിടത്തെ സന്നിധിയിലും ഞങ്ങൾ താവദാസവിനായപൂർവ്വം സമർപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

അനേകം സംവത്സരങ്ങളായി അനുഭവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന കഷ്ടനഷ്ടങ്ങളെ പരാമർശിക്കുന്നതും കഴിഞ്ഞ മനു സംവത്സരങ്ങളായി മുടങ്ങാതെ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നുണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതും പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു പറമ്പുക്കര പഞ്ചായത്തിലുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾ മനു,00,000 (പതിനൊട്ടുലക്ഷം) പറനെല്ലോളം നഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തുകയുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതിനെ കുറിച്ചു കണക്കുകളെ വ്യക്തമായി വിവരിക്കുന്നതും ആയ തെറ്റായ സങ്കടകാര്യമാണ്. പ്രജാവത്സലനായ മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ പ്രജകളായ ഞങ്ങൾ മന്ത്രിസത്തമനായ അവിടത്തെ സന്നിധിയിൽ വാഴ്ത്തിയ ഈ ജ്ഞാപകപത്രംമൂലം ഉൾബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതെന്നുള്ള വസ്തുതയെ ഉൽകണ്ഠാപൂർവ്വം അനുസ്മരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞങ്ങൾ വിഷയത്തിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കുന്നു.

കൃഷിദോഷകാരണം.

മുകുന്ദപുരം താലൂക്കിന്റെ കിഴക്കെ അതിരിലുള്ള മലയിൽ നിന്നു പുറപ്പെടുന്ന "കുറുമാലി" പുഴയും തൃശ്ശിവപേരൂർ താലൂക്കിലുള്ള മലയിൽ നിന്നു പുറപ്പെടുന്ന "മണലി" പുഴയും കൂടി "പാലക്കടവു" എന്ന സ്ഥലത്തുവെച്ചു ഒന്നായിച്ചേർന്നു "കുറുവന്നൂർ" പുഴ എന്ന പേർ വഹിച്ചു പടിഞ്ഞാട്ടു ഒഴുകി പാവക്കാട പുഴയിൽ ചെന്നുചേരുന്നു. പ്രസ്തുത പുഴകളുടെ പരിസരങ്ങളിലാണു മുൻ പറഞ്ഞ വില്ലേജുകൾ സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നതു. ഈ പുഴകൾ തുടങ്ങി കുറഞ്ഞവയും പാർശ്വഭൂമികളുടെ നിരപ്പിനു ഏതാണ്ടു സമമായവയുമാണ്. തന്മൂലം പുഴയിലെ വെള്ളം പാർശ്വങ്ങളിലേക്കു കടക്കാതിരിപ്പാൻ പുഴകളുടെ ഇരുഭാഗത്തും ചിറവരകൾ (ബണ്ടുകൾ) ഉണ്ടു. ഈ ചിറവരകൾ സർക്കാർ അധീനത്തിലും സംരക്ഷണയിലുമുള്ളവയുമാണ്. ഈ ചിറവരകൾ ഏതുകാലത്താണു മാടിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നും പറവാൻ സാധിക്കാത്തവിധം അതു പുരാതനമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ് (പഴയ ഒഴുക്കു നോക്കുക). ഇവയിൽ പലഭാഗങ്ങ

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ള്ളം ഫാ ഒ ഫ-ൽ സക്കാരിൽ നിന്നും കേടുതീർത്തു മാടിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു (മുകുന്ദപുരം താലൂക്കിലെ കണക്കുനോക്കുക). ഇതിനും പുറമെ നാനാമുഖങ്ങളും ഏതാണ്ടു ചെറിയ പുഴകളെപ്പോലെ വിസ്തൃതങ്ങളുമായ പലെ പെരുന്തോടുകളുടെ മേളനവും തൊട്ടിപ്പാൾ, മാടായിക്കോണം, പൊറത്തിശ്ശേരി എന്നീ വില്ലേജുകളിലെ പുഞ്ചപ്പാടങ്ങളിൽ പെടുന്നു. ഈ സമ്മേളന സ്ഥലത്തിനാണു "കൊണ്ണിപുലം കായൽ" എന്നു പറയപ്പെടുന്നതു. ഈ കായൽ മുരിയാടു കായലിനോടുതൊട്ടു വടക്കുപടിഞ്ഞാറാകുന്നു. പുഴകളിലും കായലുകളിലും നിറയുന്നവെള്ളം ഒഴിഞ്ഞു പോകുന്നതിനുള്ള ഏകമാർഗ്ഗം കരുവന്നൂർ പുഴയാകുന്നു. പലേ മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽ കൂടി വന്നുകൂടുന്ന വെള്ളത്തെ തങ്കൽ ഒതുക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനുള്ള വിശാലത കരുവന്നൂർ പുഴക്കില്ലാത്തതിനാലും കരുവന്നൂർ പാലത്തിന്മേൽ കണക്കില്ലാതെ നിർമ്മിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതും ഏതൽപ്രദേശങ്ങളുടെ നാശത്തിനുള്ള മൂലസ്തംഭങ്ങളായി സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നതുമായ തൂണുകളെകൊണ്ടു പുഴയുടെ ലഘുതരമായ വിശാലതയെപ്പോലും കുറച്ചതിനാലും ശത്രുക്കളുടെ ആക്രമണത്തെ തടയുന്നതിനു പുരാതനകാലത്തു കോട്ടകോരയിട്ടുള്ള സമ്പ്രദായത്തെ അഭ്യസിക്കുകയൊ എന്നതോന്നുമാറു പുഴയുടെ വടക്കുഭാഗം ചിറവരി 'സക്കാരിൽ നിന്നും ബലമായി മാടിച്ചു വെള്ളത്തിന്റെ ഗതിയെ തടുത്തതിനാലും കരുവന്നൂരിനു തെക്കും കിഴക്കും പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ നിറഞ്ഞുപൊങ്ങുന്ന വെള്ളം മാർഗ്ഗരോധംതട്ടി ദുർദോഷങ്ങളെപ്പോലെ കോപിച്ചു ഭീകാരകളായ പീഡകളെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും ഔദാര്യസമ്പന്നനായ മഹാന്റെ ഗൃഹത്തിൽ വന്നുകൂടിയ അതിഥികളെപ്പോലെ ദീർഘകാലം പാർക്കുകയും മദോന്മത്തന്മാരായ ശത്രുസൈന്യങ്ങളെപ്പോലെ നാടുമടിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തുവരുന്നു. പുഴവെള്ളത്തിന്റെ തള്ളിച്ചക്കു മറ്റുചില കാരണങ്ങളും വന്നുകൂടീട്ടുണ്ടു. പാലപ്പിള്ളി മുതലായ റബ്ബർ തോട്ടങ്ങളുടെ ആവിർഭാവത്തിനു മുമ്പു മലകളിൽ പെയ്യുന്ന വെള്ളം അവിടവിടെയുള്ള കുഴികളിൽ നിറഞ്ഞു ക്രമേണ പുഴവഴിയെ പ്രവഹിച്ചിരുന്നതുനിമിത്തം കുറമാലി വഴിക്കുള്ള ജലപ്രവാഹത്തിനു കാരണവരുടെ ചൊൽകീഴിൽ നില്ക്കുന്ന ചെറുപ്പക്കാരെപ്പോലെ കുറെ ഒതുക്കമുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. തോട്ടങ്ങളുടെ പരിഷ്കരണം വെള്ളത്തെ പൊടുന്നനവെ ബഹിഷ്കരണം ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു അതിന്റെ തള്ളിച്ചഭാഗം പിരിഞ്ഞു സ്വതന്ത്രന്മാരായ താന്തോന്നികളുടെ നിലപോലെയുലോം ദുസ്സഹമായതീർന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനും പുറമെ റബ്ബർ തൈക്കളുടെ കട കിളച്ചു ഇളക്കുന്നതിനാൽ ഇളകിയമണ്ണുമുഴുവനും പെട്ടന്നുള്ള ജലപ്രവാഹത്താൽ ലുബ്ധനാൽ സമ്പാദിച്ചുനിറക്കപ്പെട്ട ധനം ധാരാളിയുടെ ദുർവ്യയത്താൽ ക്ഷയത്തിലെന്ന പോലെ പുഴയിൽ പതിച്ചു അധമ്മം പോലെ

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സഞ്ചയിച്ചു പുഴയുടെ അടിത്തട്ടിനെ ദൃഷ്ടകൃതത്തെ പോലെ ഉയ ത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. പുഴ ക്രമേണ നികന്നു വരികയും പാ ർശ്വങ്ങളിൽ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു വകയായിട്ടുള്ള ചിറവരി സംരക്ഷണയി ല്ലാതെ നശിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തതിനാൽ വർഷക്കാലങ്ങളിൽ പുഴയും പാടങ്ങളും പരസ്പരം യോജിച്ചു കാണികളിൽ അഭേദബുദ്ധിയേ യും ഞങ്ങളിൽ തീവ്രവേദനയേയും നയിക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെ നാനാ വിധമായ വെള്ളക്കേടു കൊണ്ടു ആ വക വിരിപ്പു മുണ്ടകൻ എന്നീ നിലങ്ങളിൽ യഥാകാലം വിളവിറക്കി സംരക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ തീരെ പ്രയാസമായിരിക്കുന്നു. പിന്നെ വിള കൊയ്തെടുക്കേണ്ട കായ്യം പ്ര സ്താപിക്കേണ്ടതില്ലല്ലൊ. ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള കൃഷിനാശം അതാതവ സരങ്ങളിൽ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ പതിയാതിരുന്നിട്ടില്ല. ഫൻഫ നമ്പർ ൨൭ -൦൩- യിലെ R. O. C. നമ്പർ ൪/൯൨ -൦ നമ്പ്ര ഉത്തരവും ഫ൯൨൦ ഒക്ടോബർ ൯-൦൩- യിലെ R. O. C. ഫ൩൭/൯൩-൦ നമ്പ്ര ഉത്തരവും ഫ ഫ ൦ ൦ കന്നി ഫ൯-൦൩- യി ലെ സക്കാർ ഗസറ്റിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു പ രസ്യവും ഇതിലേക്കുള്ള തെളിവുകളാകുന്നു.

നടവടി.

കൃഷിദോഷത്താലുള്ള നഷ്ടകഷ്ടങ്ങളെ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ചീഫ് കോട്ടവക്കീൽ മിസ്റ്റർ ശങ്കരപൊതുവാൾവഴി ദിവാനായിരുന്ന മി സ്റ്റർബാനർജ്ജിയുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുചെല്ലുകയും അദ്ദേഹം വാസ്തു വം അറിഞ്ഞതിനുശേഷം വഴിയെ നിവൃത്തി വരുത്തുന്നതാണെന്നു ഉത്തരവാകുകയും ചെയ്തു. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ അനന്തര ഗാമിയാ യ മിസ്റ്റർ ഭോർ തുടച്ചയായി കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്ന ആവലാധിക ളാൽ സ്വയമേവ അന്വേഷണത്തിനാരംഭിച്ചു. ഫ൦൯ഫ കും ഭം൪ -൦൩- കരുവന്നൂർ മുസാവരി ബങ്കളാവിലും ൩൦ -൦൩- പറ പ്പൂക്കര സക്കാർ സ്കൂളിലും വെച്ചു കർഷകസഭ വിളിച്ചുകൂട്ടുകയും ദി വാൻജി അവർകളും ജനങ്ങളും തമ്മിൽ വാദപ്രതിവാദങ്ങൾ നട ത്തുകയും ചെയ്തതിനു ശേഷം ആവശ്യമായ സംഗതികളെ തിരു ത്തപ്പെടുത്തി റിപ്പോർട്ടാക്കുവാൻ ദിവാൻപേഷ്കാർ അവർകളോടു ആ ജ്ഞാപിക്കുകയും അദ്ദേഹം ദീർഘമായ അന്വേഷണം നടത്തിച്ചു വിശദമായി റിപ്പോർട്ടു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിലേക്കു സമർപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. ആ റിപ്പോർട്ടും അതൊന്നിച്ചുള്ളതും മുകുന്ദപുരം താസിൽദാരായി രുന്ന മിസ്റ്റർ ഗോപാലപ്പണിക്കർ ദിവാൻപേഷ്കാരവർകൾക്കു അ യച്ചതുമായ റിപ്പോർട്ടും അവിടുന്നു സശ്രദ്ധം വായിച്ചുനോക്കുന്നതാ യാൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ അപേക്ഷയുടെ ആവശ്യവും ഗൌരവവും നല്ലവ ണ്ണം സ്പഷ്ടമാവുന്നതാണു. കായ്സാരങ്ങളടങ്ങിയതും പ്രൌഢങ്ങ ളുമായ ആ റിപ്പോർട്ടുകളെ ആസ്പദമാക്കി ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു മേൽ പ്രസ്താ വിച്ച നമ്പർ ൪/൯൨ -൦ നമ്പ്ര ഉത്തരവു കല്പിക്കുകയും ആ ഉത്തര വൊന്നിച്ചുള്ള പട്ടികയിൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ ആവലാധി നിവർത്തിക്കുള്ള

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പണികളെ ചൂണ്ടികാണിക്കുകയും ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള പണികളെപ്പറ്റി വിസ്താരമായ അന്വേഷണം നടത്തി റിപ്പോർട്ടാക്കുവാനായി വീണ്ടും മിസ്റ്റർ രാജഗോപാലാചാരിയെ സ്പെഷ്യൽ ഇഞ്ചിനീയരായി നിയമിക്കുകയും അദ്ദേഹം ദീർഘവും സവിസ്തരവുമായ അന്വേഷണം നടത്തുകയും ചെയ്തു. അതിനു ശേഷം ദിവാനായിരുന്ന മിസ്റ്റർ വിജയരാഘവാചാരി സ്വയമേവ സ്ഥലങ്ങളെ പരിശോധിച്ചു. ലീസ്റ്റിലെ ഒരെണമായ ചിറവരി നന്നാക്കുവാനായി മേൽപ്രസ്താപിച്ച ക്രമ/൯൩-൦൦൩൬ ഉത്തരവുമൂലം ആജ്ഞാപിക്കുകയും പണി ആരംഭിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. ചെറവരിയുടെ കേടുനിമിത്തം സംഭവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കൃഷിനാശത്തെയും തജ്ജന്യങ്ങളായ കഷ്ടനഷ്ടങ്ങളെയും നേരിട്ടു കണ്ടറിഞ്ഞു ആർദ്ര ചിത്തനായ അദ്ദേഹം ആ വിവരം ഉത്തരവിൽ കാണിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു. ആ പണി പൂർത്തിയായി. ഫലം അനുഭവിപ്പാൻ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഭാഗ്യമുണ്ടായില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ലാ അപൂർണ്ണമായ ആ പണി നിമിത്തം കുനിമ്മേൽ കുരുപോലെ പൂർവ്വാധികം ഉപദ്രവമാകുകയാണു ചെയ്തതു എന്നു ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താപിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ൧൦൯൯ ഒടുവിലുണ്ടായ ഭയങ്കര വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കത്തിനുശേഷം പറപ്പൂക്കര പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ ആഭിമുഖ്യത്തിൽ ആറു പഞ്ചായത്തുകളിലുംപ്പെട്ട പ്രസ്തുത ൨൧ വില്ലേജുകളിലെ നിവാസികൾ ൧൧൦൦ ചിങ്ങം ൯-൦നു പുതുക്കാട്ടു മോവർ സെക്കണ്ടറി സ്കൂളിൽ വെച്ചു ഒരു യോഗം കൂടുകയും ചില പ്രമേയങ്ങളെ പാസ്സാക്കി ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിലേക്കും അധികൃതന്മാർക്കും അയക്കുകയും ആ യോഗത്താൽ നായകന്മാരായ കമ്മിറ്റിക്കാർ ൧൧൦൦ കന്നി ൨൩-൦നു ദിവാൻജി അവർകളുടെ സന്നിധിയിൽ വീണ്ടും ഒരു ഹരജി ബോധിപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. ആ പ്രമേയങ്ങളെയും അപേക്ഷയെയും ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു തൃണീകരിച്ചു എന്നല്ല നിഷേധ സംഗതിയെ നിർവ്വഹിക്കുക കൂടി ചെയ്തു. ഈ സംഭവം മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ പ്രജകളായ ഏതദ്ദേശീയർക്കു എത്ര മാത്രം മനോവേദനയെയാണു ഉണ്ടാക്കീട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു വിവരിക്കുവാൻ ഞങ്ങൾ ശക്തരാകുന്നില്ല. പ്രമേയങ്ങളിൽ ഒന്നിനെ പ്രത്യേകം എടുത്തു താഴെ പകർത്തുന്നതു അനുചിതവും അസ്ഥാനവുമല്ലെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. പ്രമേയം (൨) "മലവെള്ളത്താൽ പ്രതിവർഷം സംഭവിക്കുന്ന ദോഷത്തിനു നിവൃത്തിമാർഗ്ഗം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതുവരെ കുരുവന്നൂർ പുഴയുടെ വടക്കുഭാഗം ചിറവരിയിന്മേൽ സംഭവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കുഴികൾ കെട്ടരുതെന്നും കെട്ടുവാൻ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ നിർത്തിവെപ്പാൻ ഉത്തരവു കൊടുക്കേണമെന്നും ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയും താഴ്മയോടെ അപേക്ഷിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു." കരടായുള്ള ആജ്ഞാനിവർത്തിപത്രം മുതലായി വേണ്ടുന്ന എല്ലാ സംഗതികളിലും തുല്യത വഹിക്കുന്ന പ്രജകളിൽ ഒരു ഭാഗക്കാരെ സഹായിച്ചു മറു ഭാഗക്കാർക്കു ഉപദ്രവം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിൽ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു ഏ

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തൊരു വിധമാണ നീതിയേയും നിഷ്പക്ഷപാതത്തെയും നില നിത്തി വരുന്നതു എന്ന സംഗതി ചിന്തനീയമായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നതു. പ്രസ്തുത പ്രമേയങ്ങളെയും അപേക്ഷയേയും സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു തിരിഞ്ഞുനോക്കുക പോലും ചെയ്യാതെയും ആവലാധിക്കാരെ സമാധാനപ്പെടുത്താതെയും ഇരുന്ന കണ്ടതിൽ ഞങ്ങൾ വ്യസനിക്കുന്നു. ചരിത്രദൃഷ്ട്യാ നോക്കുന്നതായാൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ശ്രേയസ്സിനും പ്രേയസ്സിനും വേണ്ടി ജീവനെ കൂടി തൃണീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള രാജഭക്തന്മാരുടെ പിൻഗാമികളിൽ ചിലക്കാണ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ തത്താദൃശങ്ങളായ പ്രവൃത്തികളാൽ ദീർഘകാലാനുഭൂതങ്ങളും ദുസ്സഹങ്ങളുമായ കഷ്ടനഷ്ടങ്ങളാൽ പരിക്ലിഷ്ടന്മാരും ആവലാധിക്കാരുമായി അവിടത്തെ മുമ്പാകെ ഹാജരാകേണ്ടിവരുന്നതു എന്നുള്ള പരമാർത്ഥത്തെ അനുസ്മരിപ്പിക്കുകയും ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു ആർദ്രതയും ആനുകൂല്യവും ജനിക്കാതിരിക്കുകയില്ലെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു ഈ വിഷയത്തെ തൽക്കാലം ഉപസംഹരിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

നിവാരണമാർഗ്ഗം.

ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ചെയ്തു തരേണ്ടതുഇന്നിന്നതാണെന്നു് അതാതവസരത്തിൽ ഞങ്ങൾ ചൂണ്ടികാണിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു. അവയെ രണ്ടായി തരം തിരിക്കാം. ക. ദോഷനിവാരണം ഖ. അഭിവൃദ്ധിമാർഗ്ഗം. ഇവയിൽ രണ്ടാമത്തേതിനെക്കാൾ പ്രധാനവും പ്രഥമഗണനീയവുമായിട്ടുള്ളതു ഒന്നാമത്തേതുതന്നെ. "പിച്ചകിട്ടിയില്ലെങ്കിലും പട്ടിണികിടക്കാതിരുന്നാൽമതി" എന്നുള്ള പഴമൊഴിപോലെ ഗുണമില്ലെങ്കിലും ദോഷംകൂടാതിരുന്നാൽ അതുതന്നെഭാഗ്യം. ആസ്ഥിതിക്കു ആദ്യഭാഗത്തെ എടുത്തു കാണിക്കുകയാണ ഇവിടെ കർത്തവ്യമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിൽത്തന്നെ രണ്ടു് ഉപപ്രിവുകളുണ്ടു്. ക. വെള്ളം വാൻപോകുവാനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗം. ഖ. വെള്ളം കടക്കാതിരിപ്പാനുള്ള തടസ്ഥം. മുമ്പു പ്രസ്താപിച്ച സ്പെഷ്യൽ /ൻക -ാം നമ്പ്രു ഉത്തരവിൽ ദിവാനായിരുന്ന മിസ്റ്റർ ഭോർ പ്രകടിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവയോഗ്യമാണ്. അദ്ദേഹം ഇങ്ങിനെ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. "ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ കൃഷിചെയ്യപ്പെട്ടുവരുന്ന അധികഭാഗവും വെള്ളംനനച്ചുവളത്തിലെടുക്കുന്ന വിളവുകൾ കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നതായതുകൊണ്ടു് വെള്ളം വിടുന്നതിനും വെള്ളം വാർത്തുകളയുന്നതിനും തക്കസൗകര്യങ്ങളുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിൽ ശ്രദ്ധവെക്കാതിരുന്നാൽ ഒരു കൃഷികാര്യവകുപ്പു എത്രതന്നെ പരിഷ്കരിക്കപ്പെട്ടതും പ്രബലപ്പെടുത്തിയതുമായിരുന്നാൽകൂടിയും പൂർണ്ണമായഫലം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ലെന്നുസംശയമില്ലാത്തതാകുന്നു". ഈ അഭിപ്രായത്തിന്റെ വിലമതിക്കത്തക്കതല്ലെന്നു അനുഭവംതന്നെ വിളിച്ചുപറയുന്നുണ്ടല്ലൊ. പ്രസ്തുത കൈവഴികളിൽ പ്രഥമമായിട്ടുള്ളതു—വെള്ളം വാൻപോകുവാനു

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ള്ള മാർഗ്ഗം ഉണ്ടാക്കി തരികയാണ ആദ്യമായി ചെയ്യേണ്ടത്. കൂടുന്നവെള്ളം ക്ഷണത്തിൽ ഒഴിഞ്ഞുപോകുമെങ്കിൽ വെള്ളം കടക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടുള്ള ഉപദ്രവം അത്ര ഗണനീയമല്ലെല്ലൊ. പ്രസ്തുത വില്ലേജുകളിൽനിന്നും വെള്ളം ക്ഷണത്തിൽഒഴിഞ്ഞുപോകണമെങ്കിൽ കരുവന്നൂർ പാലത്തിന്നും മുകളിൽവെച്ചു വെള്ളത്തെ തിരിച്ചുവിടണം, പാലത്തിന്നും മുകളിലായും ആറാട്ടുപുഴെ മന്താര (ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു കല്ലുകൊണ്ടു കെട്ടിച്ചു സംരക്ഷിച്ചുവരുന്ന സ്ഥല)ത്തിന്നും താഴെയായും സൌകര്യമുള്ള സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നും തുമ്പിവപെരുർ താലൂക്ക ചേർപ്പ് വില്ലേജിലുള്ള കായൽവരെ ഒരു തോട് താഴ്ത്തിക്കുകയാണ ആവശ്യമെന്നു താല്പര്യം, ഇതു ഏറ്റവും ഫലപ്രദമാണെന്നും ൻൻ.ലെ അനുഭവം ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനെ ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണ് ഞങ്ങൾ വിചാരിക്കുന്നത്". അടുത്തകാലത്തെങ്ങും കേട്ടുകേൾവിപോലുമില്ലാത്തവിധം പ്രസ്തുത വില്ലേജുകളിൽ ഭയങ്കരമായി അടിച്ചുപൊങ്ങിയ വെള്ളം വടക്കുഭാഗത്തുള്ള ചിറവരപൊട്ടിയതോടുകൂടി ക്ഷണനേരംകൊണ്ടു വാങ്ങിപോയി. എന്നുള്ള അനുഭവജ്ഞാനം അധികൃതന്മാരുടെ മനസ്സിൽനിന്നും മാഞ്ഞുപോകുവാനവസരമായിട്ടില്ല. ശരാശരി ൧൦ അടി താഴ്ചയിലും ഏകദേശം ൧൦൦ അടി വീതിയിലും കവിഞ്ഞതു രണ്ടുനാഴിക നീളം തോട് താഴ്ത്തിക്കണ്ടതായും തുമ്പിവപെരുർ, കരുപ്പടന്ന റോഡിലും തൃപ്രയാർ റോഡിലും ഓരൊ പുതിയ പാലങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതായും വരും. ഇതിലേക്കും ഒഴിപ്പിച്ചെടുക്കേണ്ടതായ ഭൂമിയുടെ പ്രതിഫലം വകയ്ക്കു കൂടി ഉദ്ദേശം എണ്പതിനായിരം ഉറുപ്പിക വേണ്ടിവരുന്നതാണ. ഈ സംഖ്യയുടെയും ഞങ്ങളുടെ പ്രദേശത്തിന്നു വെള്ളക്കേട്ടുകൊണ്ടു പ്രതിവർഷം സംഭവിക്കുന്ന നഷ്ടസംഖ്യയുടേയും ഇരുപതുവർഷങ്ങളെ തുലനംചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ഈ സംഖ്യതുലോം നിസ്സാരമാണ്. ഇനി ഇതിലൊന്നാലോചിപ്പാനുള്ളതു ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരുതോടുണ്ടാവുന്നതിൽ തോടുപോകുന്നപ്രദേശത്തെ ഭൂമി ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാക്കാവട്ടെ കൃഷിക്കാക്കാവട്ടെ വല്ല നഷ്ടത്തിന്നും അസൌകര്യത്തിന്നും വഴിയുണ്ടൊ എന്നാണ്. ഇല്ലെന്നുതന്നെയാണ് ഞങ്ങൾധൈര്യമായി ബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്നത്. "തോടിന്നാവശ്യമായിഏടുക്കുന്നഭൂമി കുറവാകുന്നതു നഷ്ടമല്ലെ" എന്നാണെങ്കിൽ അതിനുതക്കതായ പ്രതിഫലം കിട്ടുന്നതുംഅതുയും ഭൂമിവാങ്ങി ഈനഷ്ടത്തെ പരിഹരിക്കാവുന്നതാണെന്നുള്ളതും തക്കസമാധാനമല്ലെ? എന്നതന്നെയല്ല തോട ഇല്ലാത്തതുനിമിത്തം ഈ പ്രദേശക്കാർ പ്രതിവർഷം അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന നഷ്ടകഷ്ടങ്ങൾ ആ പ്രദേശക്കാർ ഇടക്കിടക്കുന്നായി അനുഭവിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. കഴിഞ്ഞ ൧൦ സംവത്സരങ്ങൾക്കിടയിൽ എട്ടുപത്തു തവണകളിലായി അവക്കു സംഭവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള നഷ്ടകഷ്ടങ്ങൾ ചില്ലറയല്ല. അനേകം നിലങ്ങൾ മണൽകയറിപോയിട്ടുണ്ട്. വളരെനിലങ്ങൾ കുഴികളായിതീന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. അപ്പുറത്തുള്ള

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നിലങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ കാണാറുള്ള മണൽ തുരുത്തുകളും പറമ്പുകളും വെള്ളക്കുഴികളായി കൃഷിക്കുപയോഗമില്ലാതെ കിടക്കുന്ന മറ്റു സ്ഥലങ്ങളും ഇപ്പുറത്തുണ്ടാകുന്ന വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കത്തിന്റെ സ്വാരകങ്ങളാണ്". ഈ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ വെള്ളം എന്നെന്നില്ലാതെ തടിച്ചുപൊങ്ങുമ്പോൾ അതിന്റെ തള്ളിച്ച ആ പ്രദേശത്തുള്ള ചാറവരിയുടെ ഭേദനത്തിങ്കൽ വ്യക്തമായിതീരുന്നു. ആ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ പെട്ടെന്നുള്ള വെള്ളച്ചാട്ടമാണ് മേൽപറഞ്ഞ സംഭവങ്ങൾക്കു കാരണമാകുന്നത്". ഈ പ്രദേശത്തുള്ള വെള്ളത്തിന്റെ തള്ളിച്ചയും ചാറവരക്കുപന്നിലുള്ള ആ പ്രദേശത്തിന്റെ സ്ഥിതിയും സൂക്ഷ്മദൃഷ്ട്യാ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതായാൽ ചാറവരിയുടെ ഭേദനം പ്രകൃതിസിദ്ധമാണെന്നു് അറിയാവുന്നതാണ്. ആപ്പുറത്തുള്ള ദുനാടും ഇപ്പുറത്തുള്ള വിളനാടും താരതമ്യപ്പെടുത്തുമ്പോൾ നഷ്ടകഷ്ടാനുഭവത്തിയിൽ ഇരുകൂട്ടരും തമ്മിൽ വലിയ അന്തരമുള്ളവരായി വരുന്നില്ല. തന്നിമിത്തം ഈ തോടിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ അവരും അനുകൂലികളായിരിക്കുമെന്നതന്നെയാണു ഞങ്ങൾ ധൈര്യമായി ബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു്.

സമാപ്തി.

മേൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച പ്രകാരം ഈ കക്ഷികൾക്കും തത്തുല്യമായുള്ള പുതിയ തോട്ടപണി ഭവനത്തിൽ നിവ്വഹിച്ചു തന്നു ജനരക്ഷ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ ധർമ്മവും, അവിടത്തെ പുരോഗാമികളായ നാലു ദിവാൻജിമാരുടെ കാലത്തും സാധിക്കാത്തതായ പ്രസ്തുത വിഷയം സാധിപ്പിച്ചു ജനങ്ങളെ അനുഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതു അവിടുത്തെ കൃഷ്ണനും ആണെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ എത്രയും വിനയപൂർവ്വം അവിടത്തെ ഗ്രഹിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. പ്രതിവർഷം മലവെള്ളത്താൽ തട്ടിത്തകർക്കപ്പെട്ട വീടുകളേയും അവയിലുള്ള ഉപജീവന സാമഗ്രികളേയും വിട്ടൊഴിച്ചു കുഞ്ഞുകുട്ടികളേയും താങ്ങി പിടിച്ചു ജീവരക്ഷക്കായി ഉഴലുന്നവരും, വിള നാശത്താൽ മേൽഗതി കാണാതെ കണ്ണീരും കയ്മയായിക്കഴിയുന്നവരും, ധനനാശത്താൽ ദരിദ്രന്മാരായും, വിധികടക്കാരായും, അഭിചാരഭ്രതങ്ങളെപോലെ പ്രവേശനാവസരത്തെ കാത്തുനില്ക്കുന്ന വാറണ്ടു കോപായികളുടെ പിടിയിൽ പെടാതെ കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടുവാൻ ക്ലേശിക്കുന്നവരും സർവ്വ പ്രകാരേണയും ദുഃഖിക്കുന്നവരുമായ ജനങ്ങളെ ഏതാദുശോപത്തുകളിൽനിന്നു കരയേറി സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിൽപരം ഒരു ഭരണാധികാരിക്കു ശ്രേയസ്കരമായ കർത്തവ്യം മറെറാന്നുമില്ലെന്നു, ഞങ്ങളിപ്പോൾ ഈ ജ്ഞാപകപത്രം മൂലം ഗ്രഹിപ്പിക്കുന്ന സങ്കടങ്ങൾ മുൻ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച ടഫ വില്ലേജുകളേയും അവയിലെ ജനങ്ങളേയും ഒട്ടൊഴിയാതെ ബാധിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പ്രധാന വിഷയമാണെന്നുള്ള വസ്തുത സവിനയം ഒരിക്കൽകൂടി അവിടുത്തെ ഓർമ്മപ്പെടുത്താതിരിപ്പാൻ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു ധൈര്യമില്ല. പറപ്പൂക്കര പഞ്ചാ

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യത്തിലെ വില്ലേജുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം എടുത്തു പറയുന്നതായാൽ തന്നെ കഴിഞ്ഞ ഫസ്ലി സംവത്സരങ്ങളായി സാധുക്കളായ ഞങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു വസൂലാക്കിയ ഇനികുതി ഒരൊറ്റ എന്നംതന്നെ കണക്കാക്കിയാൽ തത്സംബന്ധമായ ചിലവു കഴിച്ചു രണ്ടു ലക്ഷം ഉറുപ്പിക ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു ഖജനാവിൽ കെട്ടിയിരിപ്പുണ്ടായിരിക്കേണമെന്നു ഞങ്ങടെ അവിടുത്തെ ഗ്രഹിപ്പിച്ചാൽ അതൊട്ടും അവാസ്തവമായിരിക്കയില്ലെന്നാണ ഞങ്ങളുടെ താഴ്മയായ വിശ്വാസം. "മറ്റു ഫസ്ലി വില്ലേജുകളിലെ സംഖ്യയും എത്രയോ മഹത്തായിരിക്കും. ഏതൊന്നിൽനിന്നും നികുതി വസൂൽ ചെയ്യുന്നവൊ ആ സംഖ്യ അതിന്റെ നിലനില്പിനും രക്ഷക്കുംവേണ്ടി ചിലവു ചെയ്യണം" എന്നുള്ള ഭരണതത്വത്തെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കി ചിന്തിക്കുന്നതായാൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ കൃഷിരക്ഷക്കുള്ള പണികൾക്കു വേണ്ടതായ പണം ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു പക്കലുണ്ടു. അഥവാ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു കയ്യാൽ ചിലവിടുന്നതായാൽതന്നെ സാമാന്യതത്വത്തിൽ വിവരിച്ചപ്രകാരം എത്രയോലക്ഷം ഉറുപ്പിക സാധുപ്രജകൾക്കനഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കെ അതിൽ ഏറ്റവും ലഘുവായ ഒരു സംഖ്യ ജനങ്ങളുടെ കൃഷ്ടനഷ്ട പരിഹാരത്തിനും തൻമൂലം രാജ്യക്ഷേമത്തിനും വേണ്ടി ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു ചിലവിടുന്നതിൽ അനൌചിത്യമൊ അതിൽ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനു ലാഭലേശം വൈമുഖ്യത്തിനു അവകാശമൊ ഇല്ല. ഇങ്ങിനെയിരിക്കെ മുകുന്ദപുരം താലൂക്കിന്റെ വടക്കുഭാഗം മല മുതൽ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ പടിഞ്ഞാറെ അറ്റത്തുവരെ നെടുനീളെ നീണ്ടുകിടക്കുന്ന ഫ വില്ലേജുകളിലുള്ള (എഴുപത്തേഴായിരത്തിൽപരം) (ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ജന സമുദായത്തിലെ ഏതാണ്ടു പതിമൂന്നിൽ ഒരു ഭാഗം) ജനങ്ങളുടെ തത്തുല്യങ്ങളും, ദീർഘകാലാനുഭൂതങ്ങളും, ദുസ്സഹങ്ങളുമായ സങ്കടങ്ങളിൽ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു 'കണ്ടീലു, കേട്ടീലു' എന്ന നിലയെ അവലംബിക്കുന്നതിൽ അതിയായ മനോവേദനയുണ്ടെന്നും ഇനിയെങ്കിലും വേഗത്തിൽ ആ മൌനമുദ്രയെ ഭേദിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനു കനിവുണ്ടാവണമെന്നും ഞങ്ങളിതാ വീണ്ടും വീണ്ടും അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. പ്രജാപരിപാലനത്തിനുവേണ്ടി നിയുക്തന്മാരായിരിക്കുന്നതും ഭരണീയന്മാരിൽനിന്നു തദാത്മ്യം നികുതി വസൂൽ ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതുമായ ഒരു ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ ഭരണീയന്മാരായ പ്രജകളുടെസങ്കടകാര്യങ്ങളെ ജനങ്ങൾ സ്വയം കൊണ്ടുചെല്ലേണ്ടിവരുന്നതുതന്നെ മദ്ധ്യമമായിരിക്കെ അങ്ങിനെ കൊണ്ടു ചെല്ലുന്ന സംഗതികളെപ്പോലും അനേകം പ്രാവശ്യം ആവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നതും സങ്കടക്കാർ നിരാശന്മാരായി തീരേണ്ടിവരുന്നതും സ്പൃഹണീയമല്ലല്ലൊ. ഫ വില്ലേജുകളിലെ ജനങ്ങളെ പീഡിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതും ന്ഫ, ഫ ഫ ങ ക. ഫ ണ. ങ പൈലാൻറെ വന്യ ഉപദ്രവങ്ങളുടെ പലവകയായി ഒരു ലക്ഷത്തോളം ഉറുപ്പിക നി

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കുതി കൊടുക്കുന്നതെ ,ഒ ഫ ജനങ്ങളെ നിർദ്ധനന്മാരും നിഷ്ക
കടീരന്മാരുമാക്കി കഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തികൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതുമായ ഒരു വല
യ സങ്കടകാഴ്ചയെയാണ സങ്കട പ്രധാനം വഹിക്കുന്ന ഈ വ
ല്ലേജുകളിലെ നിവാസികളായ ഞങ്ങൾ അവിടുത്തെ മുമ്പാകെ
ഹാജരായി ഏക സ്വരത്തിൽ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതെന്നുള്ള വ
സ്തുത ഈ -ാമത്തെ ദിവാൻജിയായ അവിടുന്ന വിസ്മരിക്കാതെ പു
രോഗാമികളായ ർ ദിവാൻജിമാർ ചെയ്യവെച്ചിരുന്ന പരിശ്രമ
ങ്ങളെ ഫലപൂർണ്ണങ്ങളാക്കി തരുമെന്ന സോൽകണ്ഠം പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചു
കൊള്ളുന്നു. ക്രമാധികം ദീർഘിച്ചുപോയ ഈ ജ്ഞാപകപത്രത്തെ
ഇനിയും നീട്ടുന്നതായാൽ അത് യുഷ്മാദൃശന്മാരായ മഹാന്മാക്കു രു
ചിപ്രദമാകുവാൻ അവകാശമില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ ഞങ്ങൾ അവയെ
ഇത്രത്തോളംകൊണ്ടു അവസാനിപ്പിക്കുകയും സമക്ഷത്തിലെ ദയ
യുണ്ടായി പ്രഥമ സൌകര്യത്തിൽതന്നെ രാജഭക്തന്മാരായ ഏത
ദ്ദേശ നിവാസികളെ അസഹനീയങ്ങളായ കഷ്ടനഷ്ടങ്ങളിൽനി
ന്നു മുക്തന്മാരാക്കി സംരക്ഷിക്കേണമെന്ന ഹൃദയപൂർവ്വം അപേക്ഷിക്ക
കയും ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടു ഈ ജ്ഞാപകപത്രത്തെ അവിടത്തെ സന്നി
ധിയിൽ വിശ്വാസ വിനയാദരപുരസ്സരം ഞങ്ങൾ സമർപ്പിച്ചുകൊ
ള്ളുന്നു."

They say they have been suffering this for the last several years and the Chief Engineer now says there is no complaint. It is not known whether the scheme for the diversion of the Karuvannur river at Palakkadavu is considered successful. I gave notice of the following resolution in the last Council:— "This Council recommends to the Government that, in view of the fact that thousands of poor ryots living in the vast areas to the south of the Kurumali —Karuvannur rivers are subjected to great losses and sufferings from the successive failure of crops due to the frequent floods in this region, immediate steps be taken to open a canal from anywhere between Manthirathchira and Karuvannur bridge to Cherppu lake, which alone will prevent recurrence of floods in the above mentioned regions." In offering his remarks on this resolution there was a report by the Chief Engineer seen printed as Appendix I in answer to question No. 173 where he states this is the best scheme available. I shall read a few passages from the report of the Chief Engineer. "The Karuvannur river at certain places could during ordinary floods discharge not more than 10,000 cusecs of water while the catchment area would yield about 30,000 cusecs. Considerable congestion occurs, therefore, and had it not been for the banking effect of the Muriyad lake, the Karuvannur bund to the north would not have lasted as it did ....The difference of 20,000 cusecs went to swell the Muriyad lake. This caused submersion of lands and roads in the villages of Parappukkara, Thottipal, Porathisseri, &c., on the fringes of the lake. The present proposal, as I have said above, is in fact to augment the discharging capacity of the Karuvannur river by creating a supplementary canal. The idea contained in the proposal is sound",

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"As a solution of this flood problem, however. I propose the following:—

To cut a canal from the Karuvannur or Manali river above Arattupuzha which would all along pass through a deep width of high land and empty into the Kole lands. In this case it may be noticed that even the greatest of floods would not affect the sides of the canal and even if the canal overflows, the damage done would be ever so very small. The Chirakkal *thodu* which was cut through high lands is one from which we may well take an example in that it presents no danger due to floods. I have not exactly located my alignment but I have ordered a survey to be done, and would be able to put forth a definite scheme before preparing my budget for the next year.

Improving the regime of the river.—The river is in some places winding and in others narrowed by artificial bunds. Some of these bunds could advantageously be removed and an extra bridge constructed on the Karupadana road to help the Karuvannur river bridge. The one on the road is in a state of disrepair and is declared to be unsafe for traffic. When this is reconstructed it may be made wider.

Widening the Chirakkal bridge.—This work is on hand, and when completed will increase the discharging capacity of the Chirakkal *thodu* to double its present discharge. After these works are done, if the required amount of relief is not obtained, we may think of opening the canal from the Muriyad Lake *via* Kakkathuruthi or Karupadana. But when these are undertaken, the flood distress must be reduced considerably."

This diversion will save the annual recurring expenditure for the maintenance of the Karuvannur bund to the north. During the period of 10 years from 1091 to 1101 exclusive of 1094 the Government has spent Rs. 1,05,658—6—9 on this bund.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—When was that report, please?

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—2nd February 1927, C. No. 877/1102. In answers to questions the Government stated many times that this work will be taken up this year and that the sum of 1 lakh budgetted for irrigation in 1104 will be utilised for this purpose. Now, without providing funds for this Karuvannur diversion, the present proposal is to construct a canal from Muriyad to Kakkathuruthi, the inverse process of what he was stating in his report. The only solution will be to take up the other scheme. The new canal proposed will drain only a very small quantity of water and that will be done only after the Muriyad lake is flooded. The distance of the canal is too long and the new proposal will be nothing when compared to the drainage to the Enamakkal Lake at a short distance. I am sorry for want of time I am not able to go into further details.

Mr. V. D. Ouseph.—Ihave tabled a cut. I oppose this motion.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I would very much like to reply to all this.

Deputy President.—I have to dispose of all the cuts and put the demand to the vote to-day.

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Mr. V.K. Aravindaksha Menon.—It is a great pity to put in all these statements without giving us an opportunity to explain the matter.

Deputy President.—I will give you some five minutes if you want.

Mr. V.D. Ouseph.—I must be given some time if time is to be allowed. This is a work in my constituency.

Deputy President.—You said you oppose it. That is sufficient.

Dr. A.G. Menon.—Anyhow there is to be no division. What is the object of replying? You may issue a Press Communique.

Mr. V.K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Yes.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Deputy President.—All the remaining cuts will lapse under R. 49 (2).

Motions Nos. 30—61.

The following motions on the demand for Public Works lapsed for want of time under Rule 49 (2):—

	Rs.
Mr. T. A. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR.— To omit the allotment of Rs. 30,000 for item No. 272, opening a canal from Muriyad to Kakkathuruthi.	
Do To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 14,000 for investigations by	10,000
Mr. T. A. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR.—To omit the allotment of Rs. 1,24,370 for (a) Original works.	
Dr. A. G. MENON.—To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,24,370 for original works by	1
Mr. P. KUMARAN EZHUTHASSAN.— do	1
Mr. K. T. MATHEW.— do	1
Dr. A. G. MENON.—To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,000 for charges of T. Establishment by	1
Mr. K. T. MATHEW.—To reduce the allotment of Rs 24,475 for Irrigation by	1
Mr. A. S. HARIHARA AYYAR.—To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,54,884 for item No. 4 by	1
Mr. E. IKKANDA WARRIAR.— do	1
Mr. C. V. KURIYAN.— do	1
Mr. C. J. MATHEW.— do	1
Mr. K. T. MATHEW.— do	1
Mr. A. B. SALEM.— do	1
Mr. K. T. MATHEW.—To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,245 for Miscellaneous Public Improvements (Original) by	1
Do To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,345 for Miscellaneous Public Improvements by	1
Mr. E. IKKANDA WARRIAR.—To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,345 for Petty Construction and repairs by	1

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Mr. A. B. SALEM.—To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,994 for establishment of Canals and Backwaters, etc., by 1

Mr. A. B. SALEM.—To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,540 for Ernakulam Gas and Electric Plant by 1

Mr. V. K. KOCHUNNI MENON.—To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,510 for Ernakulam Distribution System by 1,000

Mr. A. B. SALEM.—To reduce the allotment of Rs 68,174 for Mattancheri Water Works by 1

Mr. K. AYYAPPAN.—To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,912 for Canals and Backwaters Navigation by 1

Mr. P. KRISHNA MENON.—To omit the allotment of Rs. 15,90,142 for Public Works

Mr. A. B. SALEM.— do

Mr. A. EACHARA MENON.—To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,90,142 for votable Public Works—Total by 1

Mr. E. IKKANDAWARRIAR.—To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 15,90,142 under Demand No. XXVII by 1

Mr. K. P. KANNAN NAYAR.— do 100

Mr. T. K. NAYAR.— do 1

Mr. A. K. KUNHI MOIDEEN.— do 1

Mr. V. D. OUSEPH.—To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 18,22,900 under Demand No. XXVII by 10

Mr. T. A. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR.— do 1

Do To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,90,142 for Public Works by 1

Question proposed: *"That the Demand for Public Works be granted by the House."*

Question put and agreed to.

The House rose for the day at 4 past 5 p. m.

T. K. KRISHNA MENON,
Secretary to the Council.

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